HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,119—New Series.　BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1904.　PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
[illegible] Mar.	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6603
[illegible] „	MACEDONIA	10500	......	......
[illegible] „	ORIENTAL	5281	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
9th „	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
[illegible] „	EGYPT	7912	......	......
[illegible] „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9500
[illegible] „	ARABIA	7903	......	......
[illegible] May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th „	MOLDAVIA	9777	......	......
21st „	ORIENTAL	5281	HIMALAYA	6898
[illegible] „	PERSIA	7951	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd February.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Marrautetti, to sail on or about the 1st April, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GORITIA	C. de Brettfeld	3,106	19th Mar. 1904.
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Apr. „
*† SILESIA	L. de Stabili	5,158	20th Apr „

* Will call at Karachi.　† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,765	30th Mar. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 11th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 14th March, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 8th March, at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,290 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th March, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th March, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 22nd March, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th March, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

PASSAGES Booked at Short Notice. GOODS cleared from Custom.

GOODS of every description taken charge of

Every convenience for Passengers going Home and New Arrivals.

Our Representative will meet all Trains and Steamers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

NEBUER & Co.,
PASSENGER AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
119, RAMPART ROW,
(Over Messrs. Dunnet & Co., Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.......................... „ 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea). Rs. 850.
Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about. 1904.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	8th Mar.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5,106	22nd Mar.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R.N.R.	3,069	4th Apr.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	19th Apr.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,611	22nd May.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	31st „

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL :—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SULTAN	2,881	Pens	12th Mar., 1904.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
21, Medows Street, Bombay, 16th February, 1904.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

THE EXCELLENCE OF FOOD

is of paramount importance, especially in hot countries, where so much depends upon how the digestive organs behave. It is with this knowledge that

W. B. GREEN & CO., OF THE APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,

take special pains to see that everything served in or issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, and fit for human consumption.

BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS,
AND DINNERS,

are served in best style at any hour of the day, till 8-45 P.M.

Charges from Re. 1.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM for Light Refreshments. Drinks of every description supplied at moderate charges, including the latest American Beverages.

The BAND of the 123rd (Outram) Rifles PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY, from 7 to 9 P.M.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF
FANCY BOXES OF CHOCOLATE
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Also a quantity of DESSERT CHOCOLATES in Fancy coloured papers, absolute freshness guaranteed as these Chocolates are imported direct from the Manufacturers from Italy.

CHOCOLATE COINS,
CHOCOLATE MEDALS,
CHOCOLATE IN TABLETS,
PETER'S CHOCOLATE,
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE,
FRY'S CHOCOLATE and
FRESH-MADE CHOCOLATE CREAMS,
NOUGAT,
ALMONDS,
PROLINES,
PEPPERMINTS, Etc., Etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS AND CHOCOLATE MANUFACTURERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Containing Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Bookstalls.

COPIES OF
OUR NEW CATALOGUE

ARE NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION POST FREE TO MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS.

This Catalogue consists of 232 full quarto pages, every page of which carries Illustrations of our

ENORMOUS STOCK
OF THE HIGHEST CLASS AND THE HIGHEST QUALITIES OF GOODS IN

GOLD WATCHES,
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Our large purchases and special arrangements with the best established Manufacturers enable us to place the most complete variety of Goods in all Departments and at Prices it will be found difficult to beat quality for quality.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE TWO BEST

INDIAN CIGARS

IN ASIA

ARE

BAHADUR BOUQUETS

AND

LIGHTS OF ASIA.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHTS OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 15.

DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALAGUE FREE.

TRY!　TRY!!　TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSES and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MADAME ALICE GOMEZ,

THE GREAT ENGLISH CONTRALTO.

GRAND CONCERT.

TOWN HALL,
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
TUESDAY, MARCH 8TH, AT 9-15 P.M.
PRICES :—Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, & Re. 1.

Madame ALICE GOMEZ will sing,
Recit and Aria. Nel Trionfa. Lusinghe Piu Cara... ...Handel
Soupir (Chant Venetian).............................Bemberg
Beloved it is Morn ....Florence Awlyard
O Dry those Tears, etc , etc ....del Riego

Mrs. C. BRANSON has kindly consented to sing.
a { Cavatina du Page (Les Huguenots) ....Meyerbeer
b { Moscow (Russian Song) ....
a { Ah fuyez douces images (Manon) ....Massenet
b { Amoureuse....................................R Berger

Mr. BERNARD TRIGGS has kindly consented to sing.
A Song of Thanksgiving ....F. Allitsen
Echo ....Lord Somerset

ORGAN SOLO.
Postlude ....Zvonar
antasia ....Rheinberger
Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE,
Special Exhibition Gold Medal Grand Piano by MAND.

We would advise those who wish to reserve seats to book early as there is a large demand.

All the seats in the body of the Hall are Rs. 4 each.

PLAN OF HALL AND SEATING SECURED AT
SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.,
CONCERT AGENTS,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

TOWN HALL.

MR. ALEC MARSH
begs to announce a
GRAND EVENING CONCERT
ON SATURDAY, 19TH MARCH,
AT 9-30 P.M.
Mr. MARSH will have the kind assistance of several Local Ladies and Gentlemen,

TICKETS :—Rs. 4, 3 and 2.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

POLO.

PONIES REQUIRING T. P. A. CERTIFICATES must be at the Bombay Stable Co's Stables, on Sunday, 13th March, at 10 A. M. with the T. P. A. fee of Rs. 10.

NOTICE.—The GROUND will be RESERVED for PRACTICE at 4-30 P. M. on TUESDAY, 8th.

D. N. GRAHAM,
Hon. Sec., Polo.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. J. F. CAMARATTA, has contracted TO SELL absolutely to our Client the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office in 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same (if any) will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Moozawarpakhadi 1st Lane, Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 198 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 343, New No. 11628, Old Survey No. 423, and New Survey No. 2-3261, and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 5423, and Street No. 9, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Mrs. Roza Maria Vaz Martins, on or towards the West by Moozawarpakhady 4th Row, on or towards the South by Moozawarpakhadi 1st Lane aforesaid and on or towards the North by the property of the said Purchaser Dhunjibhoy Bomonji and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Vendor.—Dated this 7th day of March, 1904.

JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mrs. ROZA MARIA VAZ MARTINS, has contracted TO SELL absolutely to our Client the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim thereto or an part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same (if any) will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Muzawar Pakhady 1st Lane, Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 93 4-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 341, New No. 11626, Old Survey No. 427 and New Survey No. 3265, and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5914, and Street No. 2, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East and North by the property of the said Purchaser Dhunjibhoy Bomonji, on or towards the West by the property of J. F. Camaratta, and on or towards the south by Moozawar Pakhadi 1st Lane aforesaid and which premises are now in the occupation of the said Vendor.—Dated this 7th day of March 1904.

JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

OUR MAHABLESHWAR BRANCH will be RE-OPENED from the 15th March. Also at Poona in June, 1904.

CALLIAN MOTEE & CO.,
Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR CUTTING AND SEWING CHARGES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th March, 1904, for the above work in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of 12 months commencing from 1st day of April, 1904.

2. Tenders must be made on the Company's printed forms which can be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused tender forms.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of Rs. 200, (Two-hundred) should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of the "Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th February 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF OILS: CASTOR, COCOANUT, LINSEED RAW AND DOUBLE BOILED, KEROSINE, MINERAL, CYLINDER, WASTE COTTON AND CLOTH DRILL, BLUE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th March, 1904, for the SUPPLY of the above OILS and WASTE COTTON, etc., during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1904.

2. Tender forms of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Oils, and Waste Cotton, etc., required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th February, 1904.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Guilleri Guillore. Par Charles Foley.
Pour quand il pleut. Par Albert Guillaume.
Pierre et Jeanne. Par Guy De Maupassant.
L'Eau Profonde. Par Paul Bourget.
Zette. Par Paul et Victor Marguerite.
La Jungle De Paris. Par Jean Rameau.
Les Cheris. Par Gyp.
L'Indecis. Par Andre Foutainas.
Sesame, ou la Maternite Consentie. Par Michel Corday.
Fier Amour. Par A. De Geriolles.
Les Petits Amis. Par Gyp.
Watteau. Par Virgile Jose.
Les Tributaires. Par Albert Boissiere.
L'Ame du Pays. Par Georges Riat.
Le Veau D'Or. Par George Lecomte.
L'Enervee. Par Maxime Formant.
Ballons Rouges. Par Marie Aime.
La Palambiere. Par Fernand-Lafargue.
Confession d'un Homme d'Aujourd hui. Par Abel Hermant.
Verite. Par Emile Zola.
Le Forcat Secret. Par Paul Ballaguy.
Champicuol Divorce. Par Arthur Bye
Petite Fille D'Amiral. Par Pierre Mael
Ma Chere Denise (Memoires d'un Jobard). Par Henri. Carrere.
La Belle des Belles. Par Jean Rameau.
La Vierge de Nuremberg. Par Le Combe A. de Saint Aulaire.
Les Deux Franzines. Par Pierre Decourcelles.
Vierges de France. Par Paul D'Aigremont.
Recits de la Plaine et de la Montagne. Par Rene Bazin.
La Voie Sans Retour. Par Henri Bordeaux.
La Muette. Par Louis Letang.
Julia. Par Saint Georges de Bouhelier.
Autour du Mystere. Par Gaston Dujarric.
Terres de Soleil et de Brouillard. Par Brada.
Figures et Caracteres. Par Henri de Regnier.
La Nouvelle Beaute. Par Jean Reibrach.
Le Roman de Deux Jolies Femmes. Par Richard Les Clide.
Les Regulus de Paris. Par Pierre Decourcelle.

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BOMBAY EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN POOR FUND ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING for the adoption of Report and Election of Lay Members of Committee for 1904-05 will be held at the Office of the Association, Dhanji Street, Grant Road, opposite Girgaum Mission Church, on THURSDAY, 10th March, 1904, at 6 P. M., All Donors of Rs 10 and upwards are entitled to vote.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in Charge Bombay Arsenal, up to 12 o'clock NOON, on 28th March, 1904, for the SALE of UNSERVICEABLE STORES by PUBLIC AUCTION for two years commencing from 1st April 1904.

II.—Conditions of the contract are that the Stores are to be removed from the Arsenal and a receipt given for them before the auction takes place. Government Transport and Labor will be provided to take the Stores to the Castle Park when the sales should take place.

III.—Forms of Tenders can be obtained daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted) from 10th to 26th March, 1904, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., on payment of annas four per set.

IV.—Any further information required will be given at the Arsenal by the undersigned.

W. L. J. CAREY, Captain R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in Temporary Charge.
Bombay Arsenal, 7th March, 1904.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for general information that under Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Courts of Bombay, Rangoon and the Punjab and the Sudar Court of Sind have been pleased to declare, on the application of the Karachi Port Trust, that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi under the Local Authorities Loan Act, XI of 1879, or other law for the time being in force, until further order.

Such investments of monies in Trust are already recognized in the Presidency of Madras.

H. C. MULES,
Chairman, Karachi Port Trust.
Port Trust Office, Karachi, 5th February, 1904.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

CEYLON PEARL FISHERY OF 1904.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PEARL FISHERY will take place at MARICHCHIKADDI, in the Island of Ceylon, on 14th March, 1904.

The banks to be fished are :—South-West Cheval Paar, estimated to contain nineteen-and-a-half million oysters, Mid-west Cheval, six-and-a-half million oysters, and North-west Cheval nine million oysters. Total number of oysters on all banks thirty-five millions.

Native divers will as usual be employed. Good drinking water obtainable.

The arrangements of the Fishery will be the same as last year. Persons attending the Fishery Camp from India should travel to Ceylon by either of the following routes :—(1) Tuticorin to Colombo, or (2) Paumben direct to Marichchikaddi.

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

IN *Re* MESSRS. WM. WATSON & Co.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., BOMBAY
and
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,

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A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

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THIS IS NOT A THEORY but a fact, no dream but a stern reality, that MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSAM gives relief in five minutes and permanent cure by using it as directed. Rs. 2.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

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TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

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6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	3	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	5	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	13	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life [illegible] generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

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Manager.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 5 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 13th July, 1903.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.......... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow.
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin.
Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow.
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama.
Klang,	Manila	Kobe.
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philippines).	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL................ „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND „ 9,310,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS.................. „ 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ENLARGEMENTS.
PLATINO,
Highest quality Work.
PHOTO TAKEN FREE.
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ENLARGEMENT.
Highest quality of Work.
DEWARE & CO.,
ARTISTS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS,
67, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE
BERNDORF
METAL WORKS,
OF ARTHUR KRUPP,
Berndorf, in Austria

by this present take liberty to bring again their

GERMAN SILVER
SHEET & WIRE

under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

BERNDORF MANUFACTURE.

as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"

as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which Indentors may desire, but they should beware of imitations.

TRADE MARK
BEST GERMAN SILVER
BERNDORF M.W.
MADE IN AUSTRIA

Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom, Berndorf, in Austria. December 1903.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON,	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburg.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.
"PETER F. HEERING.	Copenhagen

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND
WHISKY.
THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MILLINERY, HABERDASHERY, DRAPERY, FANCY ARTICLES, SEWING MACHINE, SHOP FURNITURE, &C.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, Official Assignee, H. C, and in re Abdul Rahim Daturdina and another, traded as H. R. Ahmed and Co. (Insolvents). Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 12th March, 1904, at 2 p.m., at No. 7 and 8 Sittaram Buildings (South), near the Crawford Markets, consisting of few pieces and cuttings of flowered muslins, cretonne colored mulls, purdah cloth, dress plaiting, calico, curtain net, net veiling, ladies', gent's and children's straw, felt and trimmed hats, sun bonnets, woollen shawls, velvet and silk ribbons, laces, trimmings, lace collars, flowers, feathers, silk cords, corsets, belts, ties, bows, tellat covers, buttons, thread, wool knitting needles, cashmere, hoods, stocks and stockings, gloves, shirts, embroidered photo hand purses and bags, fans, sponges, umbrellas, walking sticks, Xmas cards, white metal and gilt photo frames, folding mirrors, albums, trays, toilet sets, vases, false pearl necklaces, hat pins, brooches, hooks and eyes, lockets, collar studs, watch guards, charms, powder boxes, card cases, tie clips, scissors, brierwood Pipes, dog collars, triple extract patchouly, combs, brushes, soaps, tooth powder, sets of teak sitting door, show cupboards, show cases, foot sewing Machine by Jones, writing table chairs desks &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT NAVA PADA AT BANDORA.

Under instructions from Norman Cranstoun Macleod, Esquire; Official Assignee, and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Haji Cassum Cadurdina, an adjudged Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co, Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following landed properties.

ON SUNDAY, THE 13TH MARCH, 1904, AT 4-30 P. M.

1st. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with messuage, tenement, dwelling house or bungalow standing thereon, situate at Pakhadi Nava Pada, in the Town of Bandora, in the district of Salsette, in the Tanna Zilla, containing by admeasurement (752) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the public passage leading to Nava Pada road, on the west by the wall of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on the north also by the Nava Pada, and on the south by the property or Chand Khan Valad Abdool Khan, assessed by the Bandora Municipality under Nos 7.8, and 9, and formerly and now in the occupation of the Borrower and his tenants.

2nd. All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Pakhadi Nava Pada in the town of Bandora, in district of Salsette, in the Tanna Zilla, containing by measurement about 300 square yards, with the range of buildings or chawl standing thereon, and bounded on the west by the Nava Pada Road, the east, north, and south by public passage, and assessed by the Bandora Municipality under No. 15 1·53, and which said property is now in the occupation of the tenants of the Borrower.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co, will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets on MONDAY, the 14th March, 1904, at 11 a. m, the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, butchers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April 1904 to 31st March 1905 and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Market Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, Pedder Road Fish Market Mazagon and Ferguson Roads Fish Market, Parel, from fresh and salt-fish sellers &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets and also collection fees for weighing gods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months, from 1st April 1904 to 31st March 1905.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office Fort or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets Arthur Crawford Markets or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,

Bombay, 8th March 1904.

ASTHMA of any stage or standing is cured outright by our Specific. R. S. Ashcroft, Esq., Howrah, writes:—"As I have already benefited by your Medicine, I shall not forget to recommend it to any of my friends who may be so unfortunate as to be attacked with ASTHMA." Price Rs. 5. One phial is generally sufficient in an ordinary case.

Please write to J. C. MUKHERJI & CO.,
V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 4.

SECURITIES—		
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£85 7-16	= — 1-16
3 do. Rentes	£95 1-4	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£102 1-2	= „
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£35	= „
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 1-2	= + 1-16
2 months hence	26 1-8	= + 1-16
Spot in New York	57 3-8	= unchanged
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·17 1-2	= — 1-2
Berlin „	20·46 3-4	= — 1-4
New York Demand	4·85 7-8	= + 1-4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1-8 per cent	= do
6 „ „	3 1-8 per cent	= — do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 1-2	= do
7 day market loans	2 3-4	= do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-6 1-4 plus 1-4 done.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. 33 1-2 puls 5-8 M.-A. Sellers, steady.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 6 5-8 — 1-16

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed barely steady. Surats steady. Manchester steady. Total sales 6,000. Spot 8·32 Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 3-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 11,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
8·05	8·04	8·03
— 8	— 8	— 8
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
8·01	7·98	7·74
— 8	— 9	— 9
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·96	6·61	6·51
— 7	— 6	— 5

Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,000
Do. last year	20,000
Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Do. do Continent	7,000

In New York—

Spot	16·35 unchanged.
Futures, month of March	15·55 + 2
Do. do. July	15·76 + 5

In New Orleans—

Spot	15 1-3 unchanged.
Futures, month of June	15·93 + 12
Do. do. Sept	13·40 + 4
Tone at close	steady.

COTTON.

Stock in London	9,000 Bales.
Total visible supply	3,130,000 do
	— 120,000
Do do of which is East Indian	334,000 do
Do Quantity in sight	8,770,000 do
	plus 130,000
Stock in Liverpool	591,000 do

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on 5th March, 1904:—

Cotton	6,428 bales.
Wheat	15,911 cwts.
Linseed	21,013 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,713 „
Gingellyseed	3,601 „
Poppyseed	75 „
Groundnuts	825 „
Castorseed	3,009 „
Rice	16,749 „
Myrabollams	5,876 „
Cottonseed	5,616 „
Mowraseed	2 „
Gram	1,163 „
Joowar	9,917 „
Maize	350 „

Imports of treasure ex s. s. "Macedonia" from London.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 15,36,000
Gold Coin	„ 73,500
Silver Bullion	„ 61,66,336

Ex s. s. "Macedonia" from Alexandria,
Gold Coin.......................... Rs. 1,35,000

BOMBAY, MARCH 7.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Back T.T.				1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 9-32d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 13-32d
French Francs	3	do	do	171
Marks	3	do	do	139
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	133½
Shanghai	30	do	do	191
Japan	30	do	do	Nominal.

Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone firm.

Cash	Rs. 97·7
1st Settlement 30th March	„ 97·6

Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.

Bank of England	since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent	
Bank of Bombay	do 25th Feb.	6	do.	
Bank of Bengal	do 21st Jan.	7	do.	
Bank of Madras	do 22nd Jan.	7	do.	

SEEDS—	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed —Tone firm.			
Ready	5	8	6
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	4	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	11	0
Yellow Guzerat, Foward	5	14	0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	5	14	0
Forward	5	15	0
Castorseed—Tone unchanged.			
Ready	21	0	0 to 21 8
Gingellyseed.—Tone firm.			
Howree Khandeish	31	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed	31	0	0
25 per cent. „	30	0	0
50 per cent. „	28	0	0
Black Kutuee	24	8	0
Yellow Hinganghat	33	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs. 30-8
Club No. 1 „	„ 29-8
Hard Red „	„ 250

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone firm.

Estimated sales	10,000 bales.
Imports	10,000 „

Mar-Apl.	Apl-May	May June.
8·24	8·23	8·21
×19	+19	+19
June.-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug-Sept
8·20	8·17	7·93
+19	×19	×19
Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov. Dec.
7·16	6·79	6·69
×20	×18	×18

COTTON.—The market is firm with a fair enquiry from shippers, especially for Broach, sellers of which are scarce. The price of Fine Broach has gone up about Rs. 10 since Saturday, while other discriptions are unchanged to Rs. 2 higher.

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	246	233	225	25 March.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	248	236	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	248	236	...	do
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M.-G.	265	258	...	do
Khandeish (M.-G.)	247	237		do
Jalgaum do.	249	239		do
Khandwa do.	259	...		do
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do. Akola do. do.	266	259	...	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	268	261	...	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	274	266	...	do
Broach (M.-G.)	325	312	300	do
Bhownagger (M. G	275	265	...	25 May
Do. M.G,	271	261	...	do
Mutia (M. G.)	257	247	...	25 March.
Dharwar (S.-G	...	...	230	25 May.
Western	...	...	270	do.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 5th March, as compared with the statement of the 27th February:—

	Feb. 27. Rs.	Mar. 5. Rs.
LIABILITIES,		
Capital	100,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	81,00,900
Public Deposits at Head Office	56,79413,	56,19,595
Public Deposits at Branches	58,95,504	53,32,463
Other Deposits	676,77,435	6,83,59,931
Post Bills	15,764	9,640
Sundries	12,07,285	12,50,127
Rs.	9,88,75,401	9,94,71,756
ASSETS,		
Government Securities	1,08,04,56	1,13,59,462
Other authorised Securities	23,94,335	23,83,3,7
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	53,00,6 0	55,57,611
Loans do. do. do.	1,31,37,455	1,70,12,238
Bills discounted and purchased	2,81,14,849	2,64,93,023
Dead Stock	3,55,393	3,56,393
Stamps and Stationery	3,778	3,745
Balances with other Banks	3,77,539	6,91,445
Sundries	1,01,483	1,92,145
Cash	3,82,95,293	3,61,18,348
Rs.	9,89,76,005	9,94,71,756

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Express" reports this incident:—After the attack by the Japanese torpedo-boats at Port Arthur on the 9th instant, Admiral Alexeieff summoned before him the Russian officers whose culpable negligence was the main cause of the defeat. The Admiral, convinced of the guilt of a lieutenant among them, is declared to have drawn his revolver and shot the young officer dead in front of his comrades.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BRUCE—February 28,at Bannu, the wife of Captain J E L Bruce, R A, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PEPPE—POPE—At St John 's Church, Calcutta, on the 2nd March by the Rev. R W H Stuart, Arthur Tosco, 3rd son of T F Peppe, of Ranchi, to Marien, eldest daughter of C H Pope, Rangpur, E B S Railway.

DEATH.

MEYERS—March 3, at Madras, Thomas Cecil, of the Government Telegraph Department, youngest and beloved son of Mrs R Meyers, aged 23 years, 2 months and 13 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 8m. High water, 3-19m. 4-22a. Low water, 9-23m. 10-2a.
Bombay Imp. Trust Meeting 4 p.m,
Chamber of Commerce, ballot for election of three Port Trustees, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
B. L. H. Camp at Santa Cruz opens.
Music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Mr. Dorabji E. Gimi's Lecture, Dnyan Prasarak Mandali 5-45 p.m.
Annual meeting Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Bombay Branch, Lady Lamington presiding Secretariat 5, p. m.
Prize distribution Anjuman-i-Islam Schools, Lord Lamington presiding, 5 p. m.
St. John's Ambulance Association, presentation by Lord Lamington, Town Hall, 6 p. m.
Madame Alice Gomez's performance, Town Hall, 9-15 p. m.

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.—H. E. Lord Lamington will preside at the Prize distribution ceremony at the Anjuman High School at 5 p. m.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of February were the 1,720; daily average being 59. The total of new admission was 831; Parsis 487; Hindus 312; and other castes 32; number of children vaccinated 12.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURE.—The second of a series of six lectures on "Hebrew and Semitic Languages" will be delivered by Mr. Ezekiel Moses Ezekeil, B. A., in the University Library at 5-15 P. M. to-day. The subject is "Analytical Comparison." All are cordially invited to attend.

A MILL ACCIDENT.—Baloo Janoo, aged seventeen, an operative in the Queen's Mill, De Lisle Road while feeding a machine with cotton, accidentally had his right hand caught in the rollers. He was extricated and removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the right arm was amputated below the elbow. He has been detained in the hospital.

MR. DORABJI GIMI'S LECTURE.—The fifth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 5-45 p. m. to-day by Mr. Dorabji Edalji Gimi, B. A., late Head Master Government High School, Surat. The topic selected for the evening is "Language—its origin, etc." All are cordially invited to attend.

LECTURE ON "SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN."—Last, evening, Mr. B. Holyoak delivered a lecture on "Sir Arthur Sullivan, His Life and Works," at the Y. W. C. A. Rooms on the Wellington Lines The lecturer was assisted by Mrs. Bollam, Mrs. Knight, Miss Gladys Baker, and Messrs. E. C. Coppestone, Gray Riggs and A Rhenius, who during the evening gave illustrations from Sullivan's works in vocal and instrumental music.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Chandbi a Mahomedan girl aged seven years, residing with her parents in Guzar Street, died on Sunday from the effects of the burns she had accidentally received about a week previous. It appears that the girl while playing along with some other children in the street collected a quantity of paper and set fire to it with a match and in doing so, her clothes caught fire and she was badly burnt all over her body.

ARREST OF GAMBLERS:—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Bartley placed Allabux Shaik Chenoo and eleven others, charging the first accused with keeping a common gaming house in Camatipoora Stable Street and the rest with gaming therein with cards and money. The police armed with a warrant from the Police Commissioner, raided the house last night and arrested the accused in the act of gambling. The first accused was fined Rs. 30 and the rest Rs. 5 each.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writing on Saturday says: The weather continues cloudy. The recent rain has brought despair to many. Stacks of cotton in the compounds of ginning factories, which are now stopped, were damaged, while the mango crop is completely destroyed. The register of total rainfall is shown below: Bhownagar, 2·5, Bhore, 1·97, Songad 1·22, Dhola, 1·92. Mr. Ramdas Keshavjee, a Shethia of Bombay gave a garden party to H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar yesterday, the occasion being the marriage of his son when all the state officials and leading merchants were invited. The "Nacobaugh" was decorated with flags, bunting and artificial flowers, while at night the place was illuminated with the electric light, a band was also present. The gathering dispersed at about 9 p.m.

SELLING COCAINE WITHOUT A LICENSE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Coxon charged Bindecari Bidhai, a Pardeshi with selling cocaine without a license from the Collector of Abkari, Bombay. It appeared from the evidence that on receiving certain information on the 21st February Inspector Coxon sent one Kanayalal Amulakchand a broker, to purchase cocaine from the accused who was in the habit of selling the drug near the place of one Lalji Lavji in Mulji Jetha Market. Kanayalal bought Rs. 0-8 worth of cocaine from the accused and paid him the money which included a marked coin. On a signal being made by the informant the police hastened to the spot and arrested the accused. The marked coin was recovered from the accused's pocket and three bottles of cocaine were found from under a staircase from where the accused had brought the cocaine which he sold to Kanayalal. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 75, or in default, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE EDISON CINEMATOGRAPH COMPANY.

THE Edison Cinematograph Company are this week continuing their entertainment at the Novelty Theatre. The pictures are excellent, and many of them are scenes which are of great topical interest. Sportsmen will no doubt be attracted by the announcement that the boxing contest between Fitzsimmons and Jeffries will be amongst the picture to be exhibited, and all who are following the events of the war between Russia and Japan will find a good deal to interest them in the scenes of the Far East which are included in the programme. The entertainment is made all the more attractive by the introduction of a number of pictures, magical and humourous, and all those who visit the Novelty Theatre this week are assured of an enjoyable time.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague! Attacks.	Plague! Deaths.	Death from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	10	13
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	17	17	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	47	39	56
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	26	23	27
Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, & Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	44	37	81
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	8	8	14
G Mahim and Worli	6	4	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	13	10
Total	151	150	228
Total plague deaths to date	283,636	220,298	
Same date last year	200	139	305

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

ANNUAL CAMP.

THE annual camp of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery which has just been brought to a conclusion has been held at Colaba instead of at Mahaluxmi as in previous years. The members of the Corps went under canvas on the 20th February, and the whole fortnight of practice has been attended with complete success. The camp was more largely attended than in previous years, on many occasions over one hundred members of the Corps being under canvas It is naturally a strain for men who work in remote districts of the island to attend the camp, but the members turned out with great regularity, a fact which denotes the enthusiasm existing in the Corps. The Colaba camping ground has great advantages over that at Mahaluxmi The battery is much better for the purposes of practice, and there is also less difficulty in obtaining tugs to tow the target. The results of the shooting were eminently satisfactory; up to Saturday evening last, the figure of merit obtained from six inch B. L. guns was ·482 whereas it was only necessary to make ·3 in order to obtain the badge denoting the first class prize. The figure of merit is the proportion of the number of hits made in a given time to the number of hits considered possible in that time. This figure is considered in the All India Competition, in which Karachi, Calcutta, and Rangoon take part; and it may be mentioned that the figure of merit in the Gatacre Cup was ·72, this being the result of 12 hits out of 15 shots in nine minutes.

The camp was under the command of Colonel Louis P. Russell, and all the officers attended at one time or another. Capt Marsland, Capt. Coates and Capt Armstrong commanded the three companies, and the electrical engineers were under the command of Captain Powell-Williams. This Company worked the search light at Oyster Rock nightly and on Friday night worked from dusk to dawn in order to test the reliability of the engine, dynamo and other machinery. The battery was visited on Wednesday morning by Major-General Proudfoot, who witnessed practice on the 6 inch. B. L. and 10 inch R.M.L. guns, and the inspecting officer also visited the electrical engineers on Wednesday evening and expressed himself as very much pleased with everything he saw. The Corps was formally inspected on Saturday evening by Colonel Caldwell R. A. who had acted as chief umpire all through the practices, and in his remarks to the men he expressed himself as very pleased with the shooting, but said that he was sorry that a larger proportion of the men in the Corps could not manage to obtain the same training as those who had done most of the shooting.

The catering arrangements were in the hands of Mr. Morell, and gave every satisfaction. Concerts were held on Saturday the 27th ultimo and on Saturday evening last. They were largely attended and excellent programmes were gone through. Class firing was carried out in the range which was put at the disposal of the Corps by the courtesy of the Cheshire Regiment. The competitions were judged by Major Stanford and Mr. Sandford, and the first prizes were carried off in each case by the Byculla Company.

A LANDLORD AND HIS TENANTS.

SUIT AGAINST NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard the suit brought by Chuttoorbhuj Morarjee against Messrs. Bennett Coleman and Co., the proprietors of the "Times of India" newspaper, in which the plaintiff prayed that it might be declared that the defendants were not entitled to the corrugated iron shed erected by them upon the premises, and that they be ordered to pay to him Rs. 7,938 for making good the dilapidations and repairs of the premises, etc. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Smetham Byrne, and Noble, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff's case was that he was the owner of the land and buildings in Parsee Bazar Street while the defendants were the owners and proprietors of the "Times of India" press and the "Times of India" newspaper, namely Mr. T. J. Bennett, Mr. G. A. Meakin, Mr. John O'Connell, residing in England, and Mr. F. M. Coleman. The land and buildings, before they became the property of the plaintiff, belonged to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, and the latter, on the 8th January 1880, demised them to Colonel Nassau Lees for a term of twenty years from 1st January 1880. Plaintiff believed that Colonel Lees was then the proprietor of the press and newspaper mentioned above. Plaintiff became owner of the land and buildings during the currency of the term created by the indenture of mortgage executed by the Bank, and defendants became the owners of the press and newspaper also during the currency of the term, and became the assignees of the unexpired portion of the term; and they had attorned and paid rent to the plaintiff as such assignees. By the indenture of lease it was provided that the lessee should pay to the lessors the monthly rent of Rs. 850, and should throughout the term well and sufficiently repair and maintain the premises and fixtures and additions thereto in good condition and complete repair; and particularly should paint with best oil paint, in every third year, all the outside wood, iron, and other work, and in every fifth year all the inside wood, iron and other work, and should at the end of the term deliver up the premises and all new fixtures and additions in good condition and repair. The lessee or his assigns during the continuance of the term erected a corrugated iron shed, in the nature of a fixture, upon an open court-yard appertaining to the premises. The term expired on the 31st December, 1899, but the defendants, with the consent of the plaintiffs, remained in occupation of the premises as monthly tenants at a rent of Rs. 900 per month until the 31st May 1903, when they vacated the premises and delivered possession to the plaintiff. Before they did so, however, the plaintiff discovered that they had not sufficiently repaired and maintained the premises and the fixtures and additions in good condition and complete repair, but had allowed them to fall into a state of disrepair and dilapidation, etc. He called upon them to put the property in proper and thorough repair. Defendants thereupon requested plaintiff to send his surveyor to them in order to point out to them what repairs were required to be done. They also alleged that they were entitled to remove the corrugated iron shed which they had erected upon the premises. Plaintiff contended he was entitled to it as a fixture and addition. The respective surveyors of the parties had been unable to agree as to the dilapidations and want of repair and want of painting. plaintiff's surveyor, Mr. Payne, had estimated the amount at 11,453; and the plaintiff's surveyors, Messrs. Payne and Stevens, had also made a joint statement in which they estimated the amount at Rs. 10 073-13 0. Mr. Gostling, surveyor on behalf of the defendants, had, however estimated the amount at Rs. 2 034 only. This amount the defendants had paid to the plaintiff, who had accepted it as a part payment on account of his claim. The plaintiff had suffered damage by way of loss of rent, and he claimed it at the rate of Rs. 675 per month from the 1st June 1903.

The defendants submitted that the shed in question was neither a fixture nor an addition to the plaintiff's premises, and that they were entitled to remove the same. They admitted that the sum of Rs. 2,034 already paid by them was sufficient to make good to the plaintiff any dilapidations, repairs, etc. They were advised that the estimate of the plaintiff's surveyors was excessive and extravagant, and included items of structural repairs for which the defendants were not liable, and made no allowances for reasonable wear and tear. They submitted they were not liable to make good to the plaintiff any loss of rent; but they were willing, without prejudice to this contention, to pay to the plaintiff rent at the rate claimed by him for the period of one month within which period he could have made good all the repairs etc. They accordingly brought into Court the sum of Rs. 675; and they asked that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of the suit was proceeded with. During the recess his lordship and the counsel for the parties went to inspect the premises.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Orwell, 2145 tons, Captain W Frame, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Cutch ,Mandvi, with a general cargo passengers.

THE steamer Vauxhall Bridge, 2169 tons, Captain W J Reeder, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 25th February with a cargo of coal.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's steamers Deo, Balduino 3,014 tons, Captain D'Canepa, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Genoa 18th February brought a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Shirala, 3,355 tons R M Brown, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta 15th February in a coastports brought a general cargo and Mrs Elliott, and child Mrs Kedslie and 16 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamers Lalpoora, 2,134 tons, Captain R B Kedslie, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Moulmein 21st February in a Rangoon, with a cargo of timber and rice and Mr Leonard and Mrs Brookston as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Hazara, 1336 tons, Captain H McClelland will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs A M and R J Irani, Mr Dastoor Irani, Mr Aga Mahomed Ismail and 200 deck.

THE B I S N Co's Steamer Onipenta, 3,420 tons, Captain W H Watkeys R N R which arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Melbourne, 4th February brought a general cargo coal, and 461 horses and the following passengers:—Mr R Hunter, Mr G Hunter, Mr J Bennett, Mr W McLairn and 8 grooms.

STORM WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla:—

Storm Signal, lower Cautionary Signal. Storm passed away.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Deo Balduino s	Canepa	Genoa, Feb 18
	Lalpoora s	Kedslie	Moulmein, Feb 21
	Shirala s	Brown	Calcutta, Feb 15
	Onipenta s	Watkeys	Melbourne, Feb 4
7	Vauxhall Bridge s.	Reeder	Calcutta, Feb 25.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	San Francisco (U N S)	Very	Singapore
7	Dumra s	Rickford	Karachi, &c.
	R I M S Mayo	Gardner	Calicut

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Orwell, Frame, for Calcutta.
„ Hazara, McClelland, for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer City of Bombay, for Liverpool, &c.
„ Macedonia, for London, &c.
„ Deo Balduino, for Genoa, &c.
„ Onipenta for Calcutta, &c.
„ Shirala for Calcutta &c.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The steamer Rewa left Port Said afternoon of 7th inst.

The P and O Co's steamer India, arrived Plymouth morning of 5th inst.

MARSEILLES, MARCH 5.

The P and O Co's steamer Arabia arrived at Marseilles on Saturday the 5th March.

The German East "Africa" Line steamer Reichstag left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 6th inst. via Mombassa.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Dumbea which left Bombay on Thursday, the 25th ultimo, at 3-30 p. m., arrived at Suez on Sunday, the 6th inst, at 5 p.m.

The Austrian Lloyds steamer Imperatrix from Bombay 1st inst., arrived at Aden on the afternoon of the 6th inst.

The same Co's steamer Imperator left Trieste for Bombay on the 3rd inst., and may be expected here on the 26th inst.

The Florio-Rubattino Co's steamer Ischia from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on 7th inst.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE,
V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th March.

1. Members who have completed their Class Firing are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters.

2. It is notified for information that the Corps Rifle Meeting will take place at Ghat Cooper from the 21st to 26th March 1904, both days inclusive.

3. The Examination for Proficiency Certificates will take place about the 30th instant, and the Class will meet at Head-Quarters for instruction every Monday evening at 6 p. m.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 8.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Admiralty Suit.

1-02—Crawford B and C—The Bombay Flour Mills Co Ld vs The owners of s s Arvak—Smitham B and N—Part heard.

Long Causes.

391-03—Tyabji D and Co—Damodar Umersey vs Fal Ambai widow and others—K B Mehta—For Postponement.

165-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Nowroji Jehangir Hormusji vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji—P R K K and P.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSEL.
Suits for bearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

591-03—Little and Co—Chatoorbhooj Morarji vs Thomas Jewell Bennett and others—Smetham B and N—Part heard.

697-03—Raochordas Tribhovandas vs Kaikhushru Burjorji—Unvalla and P—Part heard

411-93—Craigie L and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co vs S B Fraser and Co and others—Payne and Co and S B and N—Part heard

For further directions on Commissioner's Report

181-99—Payne and Co—Aba Gunny vs Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Oosman and others—Payne and Co, Captain and V and S B and N

Testamentary Suit.

13-03—Matubhoy J and M—Jettibai vs Jethabhai Veeram—Little and Co

Long Causes.

611-03—In person—Tukaram Ramji Survie vs Laxman Vithoji and others—Jamsetji and H and In person.

163-02—In person Merwanji Edalji Bamboat vs Framji Edalji Bamboat—In person

703-03—Manganlal J and G—Vilabai widow vs Velji Bhimsey and another—Matubhai J and M

Before the Hon Mr. Justice CROWE.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

107-03—Nanu H and Co—Hajee Sharafudin bin Gulam Mahomed vs Mahomed Hassum and Co.

175-03—Kanga and P Dewsey Kanjee and others vs Chooni-lal Bhowanidas and others—Malvi H and M.

4-04—Craigie L and O—Vuiubhdas Moriidhurdes vs Chabildas Venkidas and others.

65-04—Bicknell M and M—Sadasukh Harmutram vs Gungaram Sewparsad and others.

82-04—Payne and Co—Hajee Goolammahomed vs Kassamjee Dowkaram—Mulla and M.

92-04—Khunderao S and S Nursoo Saiboo vs Mrs H M Roache,—Mirza and M.

15-04—Smitham B and N—Hajee Mahomed Abba and another vs Miya Hussanbhoy Jamabhoy.

99-04—Wadia and G—Balchand Oogerchand and Co vs Saraswatibai alias Chandroobai widow—Chitnis M and M.

105-04—Hiralal D—Vagiram Sakerram Dewan vs Purshotum Jamnadas—M B Chothia.

114-04—K B Mehta—Furdunjee Kaikhusroo Khambatta vs Ramprasad Moolchand.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

2-04—In person—Esmail Giga vs Ebrahim Giga.

4-04—In person—Saraswatibai widow vs Yeshwadabai widow and another—Udvalla and P.

6-04—In person—Chabla widow vs Erra Abdulla—Ardes ir and Co.

Long Causes.

241-03—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ali Khan bin Hajee Mahomed Wazeekhan vs Mirza Mahomed Hajee Abdool Shirazi—Craigie L and O.—Part heard

2168-03—Jamsetjee and R—Vishwanath Moreshwar Anja and others vs Miya Saheb Abdulalli Miya saheb Sarafali—Smetham B and N—Part heard.

17-03—Edgelow G and W—Soonderdas Cursondas Valatdas vs Maneckvahu widow and others—Mansukhlal J and H

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WAR NEWS.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1904.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH AFGHANISTAN.

SIR THOMAS HOLDICH, an undoubted authority on things Afghan, read a paper the other day before a meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts on "Our Commercial Relations with Afghanistan." As he observed, the present time, when our relations both political and commercial with countries which lie beyond the border-land of India are more or less under public discussion, is not an inapt opportunity for passing in review the conditions which govern our commercial relations with at least one of them and that one, the nearest and in some respects the most important. Were it not for Russian activity in the same field, Sir Thomas thinks, we might be content to let matters drift, not only in Afghanistan, but in Persia and Tibet and Western China, satisfied that we have rounded off the corners of the British Empire with quite sufficient precision. We are no longer alone in the adoption of commercial methods of expansion. We have powerful rivals in the field and for most, if not quite all, that affects the Asiatic field, the principal rival is Russia. Sir Thomas can never agree that India is in any great peril of Russia, although at the same time he approves of the useful precaution of a buffer state. But he fully believes in railway extension in the direction of Afghanistan from the Russian lines as to our advantage as well as to that of Russia. He does not close his eyes to the fact that some of our best and cleverest authorities on Afghan politics look on railway connection as offering a fatal opportunity to Russia to invade India. But he denies that any single line of railway can be made an efficient instrument for defence on one side without it being equally efficient for defence; on the other hand he believes that in our ignorance of Russian frontier politics we are crediting her with a little too much foolishness, when we assume that she is prepared in these latter days for such a terribly hazardous venture as a movement on India. She knows our strength better perhaps than we do ourselves. However, setting aside local Afghan interests, such an important link in the world's chain of railways would lead to a strong unity of commercial interests between the two great powers of Asia.

The advantages of linking up the Indian with the Russian lines would be of undoubted commercial advantage. The route to Bombay would be shortened and our mails would arrive within a week. Expenses of travelling would be cheapened, and as for traffic Sir Thomas Holditch commends the seeker after truth to look at the weekly lists of passengers by our big steamers and compare them with the lists of thirty years ago. By so doing he would form some conception of the enormous increase in numbers of people journeying to India from the West in the traffic season. A through railway service in half the time, at half the expense, would, he thinks, soon double even present figures; in short it is not impossible to say to what these figures might not extend. There would be no slack season such as is held to justify the charges for steamer passages. It would flow, if not evenly, at least all the year round. As to goods freight Sir Thomas Holditch ventured no forecast except such as is afforded by analogy with the trans-Siberian Railway which had to be doubled to meet the increasing traffic over parts of the line; nor would he undertake to prophesy the amount of local traffic between Herat and Kandahar. He preferred to calculate the general gain to England and to Russia, persuaded that Russia's gain would be less than ours. Russian engineers believe that from the trade point of view they would lose, as we should draw off from Central Asia much of the goods traffic that now gravitates to Russian lines, because our seaports are so much nearer. But Russia would gain a steady flow of passenger traffic. The construction of the line from Khushk to Herat would be a mere trifle, and the loss of local Afghan trade would not seriously affect her. But, argued Sir Thomas, the real solid gain to Russia would be the mail contracts between England and India, for which she would risk a good deal. Popular sentiment, at present at all events, would not approve of British mails travelling by Russian railways, but to Sir Thomas Holditch's way of regarding things, our mutual commercial interests, thus increased and strengthened, would tend to the maintenance of prolonged peace between the two countries.

To the question: "Why make the connection through Herat instead of through Persia?" Sir Thomas Holditch replies that though there are various ways by which it could be done, there is no way so short, so simple, easy, effective and inexpensive as that by Herat. On that subject certainly Sir Thomas can speak with authority, for he undoubtedly has spent much of his life in organising and directing surveys in this part of Asia and his assertion that the Herat to Kandahar route is an inevitable link in the great chain of communication between East and West, and that this should be the first to be carried out, is deserving of respectful consideration. The great obstacle in the way of the realisation of this dream, however, is the objection of the Amir to the introduction of railways into his country. To induce him to change his mind would probably cost a war. Therefore "such a line is ignored as a possibility and is placed in the category of things outside the pale of practical politics." For the Amir is the ruler of a country but half awake to the benefits of civilisation. He has heard of Europe, but never seen it, he is the centre of a Court of sycophantic adherents who will tell him that which he desires to know and nothing else; who persuade him that he is the responsible Power which is to weigh the pretensions of two great European Powers in the balance and decide on their destinies. Shut off as he is from all communication with the world outside his own, his sense of his dignity and strength increases year by year with the increase of the homage which he receives and the accumulation of his forces and his weapons of war. This is true and the fact is the great stumbling block to progress. Sir Thomas Holditch would be glad to think that there is a way, short of war, of teaching the Amir that because England stays her hand from interference, she is still a strong Power and a ruling Power so far as Afghanistan is concerned. The way he suggests is the conclusion of a direct agreement with Russia as to the construction of this railway. Such an agreement the Amir would not dare to oppose. That is doubtless true, but we imagine that neither the present Amir nor his immediate successor will see the conclusion of such an agreement and he need have no fear of ever seeing the iron horse careering through his domains.

COUNT VON WALDERSEE.

A SOLDIER of great distinction of character and ability has passed away in the death of Field Marshal General Count von Waldersee. In Germany he was regarded as the man to take the place of Moltke in the event of a European War in which Germany should be involved. His appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces in China during the Boxer troubles and the general satisfaction with which it was received by the Powers was a great tribute to Count Waldersee's reputation and high qualifications, as well as an expression of confidence in the German army. That he filled the difficult position with distinction and tact was proved by the success with which harmony was preserved among the allied forces, where before his arrival there was trouble and danger. In character Count von Waldersee has been likened to our own Gordon and the late General Trochu of the French army. He was sincerely religious and it has been said that in a country of Prussians, Protestants and soldiers, no one was so much of a Prussian, a Protestant and a soldier as he. Somewhat like his imperial master the Kaiser, he had a firm faith in the interposition of Providence on his behalf and attributed to this his immunity from wounds throughout his military career. Born on April 8th 1832, the fourth son of the late Count Franz, a Prussian Cavalry General and Knight of the Black Eagle, young Waldersee entered the Prussian Army as a second Lieutenant of the Artillery Guards on September 7th 1850. Throughout his career in the army he distinguished himself as a strategist and a man of much tact and his promotion was exceptionally rapid. He early showed that he knew how to work with men of varying opinions and how to conciliate opposing interests. Within nine years he had been promoted to the rank of Captain and after being made a Major in 1866, he became Lieutenant-Colonel four years later. In 1871 he was promoted Colonel, in 1876 Major-General, Lieutenant-General in 1882, and in April 1888 he was appointed General of Cavalry. In August of the same year he succeeded Count von Moltke as Chief of the Great General Staff. He was appointed General Commanding the Ninth Hanoverian Army Corps in 1891 and four years later he became Colonel General of Cavalry with the rank of a Field Marshal General. He was made Inspector-General of the Third German Army Corps in 1898 and on the occasion of the majority of the Crown Prince of Prussia, the Emperor bestowed upon Count von Waldersee the title of Field Marshal General. In the wars of Prussia with France and Austria, Waldersee was a member of the Great General Staff. During the campaign of the Loire he distinguished himself so greatly that on Christmas Eve 1870, the late Emperor William bestowed on him the First Class of the Iron Cross. On the suggestion of Bismarck he was appointed German "Chargé d'Affaires" in Paris from May to September 1871 and while acting in this post helped considerably to hasten the payment of the war indemnity by France. His military skill and abilities as a diplomatist were so highly estimated by the Kaiser that in 1891 when his Majesty appointed Count Waldersee to the command of the Ninth Army Corps, he remarked that he regarded him as leader of an army in case of war. In this opinion the Kaiser echoed that of the German General Grand Staff who certainly looked upon Waldersee as the successor of Moltke whose ablest pupil he was. It was one of the strange incidents of history that this distinguished soldier, whom Germany for years regarded as the man for the decisive moment in a European War, should have been called to command, among other troops, a French Contingent in the Far East and to be cordially welcomed by them thirty years after the Franco-Prussian War.

MARCONI'S LATEST DEVELOPMENTS.

IT is quite a long period since anything of great interest was learned respecting "wireless" telegraphy. Whether it be that Marconi has tired of not altogether sympathetic advertisement, or that the public have outgrown their interest in the discovery is not clear. At any rate though the subject has been dropped to some extent as a newspaper topic Marconi has not been idle. Whilst on the one hand he has been energetically developing the commercial side of his invention, he has also been actively engaged in research work, and he now announces that he has been successful in obviating one of the main drawbacks of wireless telegraphy, so far as its use in commerce is concerned. It will be remembered that when it was first hinted in the scientific world that wireless messages could be tapped, the young inventor was quick to combat the suggestion, but it was subsequently generally admitted that this defect did exist and naturally it has in some way deteriorated from the commercial value of the system and its importance in connection with naval warfare. However Marconi now states that with the aid of a special "attuning" instrument which he has recently constructed and patented, there is no further fear of tapping, or that in other words he can confine the ether waves so that intervening installations, either on sea or land, cannot possibly intercept any message he may care to send. Of course such a statement is not made until after due experiment, and it is stated that a demonstration made in the English Channel under Admiralty supervision was entirely successful. The result is that the Admiralty have taken up the idea, and all the warships, which at present carry wireless installations are to be fitted up with the new instrument. Marconi also claims to have successfully overcome another difficulty. It had always been found in connection with long distance telegraphy that a much stronger current was required in the day time than in the night. Marconi ascribed this fact to the influence of the sun, and in the first instance he could only deal with the difficulty by using a stronger current in day telegraphy than at night. Naturally, he was not satisfied with this state of things, and after a great number of experiments he has arrived at an improved apparatus which does away with all necessity of greater power in transmission. Marconi is doing well. Recently he has instituted a service between the Continent and England and rapid strides are being made in Canada. However very little has been heard recently of trans-Atlantic telegraphy, and it is that department of the research which Marconi is carrying on to which the public look with the greatest interest.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

JAPAN might well have saved her powder at Vladivostock. To attempt a bombardment at a distance of five miles was not to attempt the impossible, but every shell of the two hundred, the Russians claim to have received, might have been better employed a month hence. However Japan desired to warn Vladivostock that it was little use seeking to escape, even when the ice thaws, and Russia can get her ships free. She was also wishful to secure Plaskin Bay against assault, whilst she is engaged landing troops there for the advance in the Southern Manchurian border. But the effect has been to create something approaching loyal enthusiasm in the Siberian port and corps of irregulars are being formed. Russia evidently contemplates an action at Antung and with that idea is withdrawing her scouts further west from An-ju towards Ka-san, and thence to Antung—a great mistake in all probability. Japan wants nothing at Ka-san except to bombard it from the sea, just as she will do with Antung when her troops have proceeded sufficiently far north from Ping-yang to commence an advance on Moukden. An-ju is in a direct line 45 miles north of Ping-yang, and Ka-san right west of that, about half the distance.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental with the outward mails of 26th ultimo left Aden at 10 a.m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Mayo, Lieutenant-Commander C. Gardner, sailed yesterday evening for Calicut empty.

THE American man-of-war San Francisco, under the command of Captain W. Very, U. S. N., sailed on Sunday evening for Singapore.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 13th February 1904, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1903 of 220,532 maunds and Rs. 11,883 in the earnings.

MESSRS. POWLEY, THOMAS, and Co., of Cardiff, having writen to Lord Lansdowne asking advice as to whether, in view of the hostilities between Japan and Russia, coal was contraband of war, received the following reply from the ForeignOffice:—"I am to state generally that coal is an article ancipitis usus, not per se contraband of war, but if destined for warlike as opposed to industrial use it may become contraband. Whether in any particular case coal is or is not contraband of war is a matter "prima facie" for the determination of the Prize Courts of the captor's nationality, and so long as such decision when given does not conflict with well-established principles and rules of international law, his Majesty's Government will not be prepared to take exception thereto. I am to add that his Majesty's Government are not at present aware that any declaration on the subject has been made by either of the belligerents.

THAT beautiful inconsequentiality and perversity of the feminine mind which Shakespeare exemplified in Mistress Doll Quickly and which endears the sublime sex to us as an inexhaustible budget of delightful surprises was charmingly illustrated the other day in the Clerkenwell County Court, where a lady was examined by counsel on the reasons why her business had declined, with the following result:—

Were you not uncivil to customers?—No, have no customers to be uncivil to.

Did you not sell inferior goods?—How could I sell if I have no customers?

Did you not keep the door closed all day?—This was in the summer, and what did we want the door closed for?

Did you say to a customer: Do you expect me to go down on my knees to you?—I never went down on my knees except to pray for better times.

It is not to be wondered at that the solicitor examining said that "that would do."

THERE is a curious and almost startling contrast between the Speaker's dinners of our day and those of a century ago, when Pitt, Fox, and Sheridan drank the health of Speaker Mitford or Speaker Abbott. To-day the function is one of stately dignity, even of splendour. The State dining-room which is its setting is a room of noble proportions, of graceful architecture, of sumptuous gilding and carving, and from its panelled walls bygone Speakers look down with dignified approval on their successor and his guests. The diners are in Levee dress. Privy Councillors wear rich uniforms of dark blue, with lavish decoration of gold lace, members of the King's Household are in Court uniform, with its red collar and cuffs, the host himself is a picturesque and dignified figure in ruffles and lace, silk hose, and steel buckles. The richly spread table is a glitter of glass and silver, graceful candelabra, and banks of exquisite flowers and around it all flit gorgeous flunkeys in gay livery and with imposing calves and shoulder-knots.

"THE LAND OF THE MORNING CALM."

KOREA AND THE KOREANS.

(BY A. HERBAGE EDWARDS.)

Long ago the people of Korea called their country "Cho-sen," the "Land of the Morning Calm," and they were right. Korea is a country of undisturbed quiet. The Sea of Japan, which washes the whole of its eastern coast, is a sea without storms, a sea of long smooth grey waters, ending indefinitely in a pale grey sky, a sea of few steamers and fewer boats where schools of whales spout in peace. Not the sea here, but the land, is broken into a thousand waves, for Korea is a country of endless mountains: crest after crest they roll away into the horizon, smooth and green, without houses, without fields, mostly without trees. But over waves of the land as over the plain of the sea, there rests the same sense of calm, unbroken narcotic. From Fusan to Posiette Bay the coast-line never alters. The green hills slope up out of a grey water, up into a grey sky where the light touches the land it will sometimes glitter in a line of gleaming gold, but the yellow and green, vivid in their colouring, are minute in their proportions amid the infinite expanse of grey. Not a village, not a house, not a boat, nor a beach, not a hollow nor a valley, break the sloping line of green that from Fusan to the Russian frontier rises like the great wall of China to shut out the world. Only at the port of Wonsan is there a solitary breach.

It is true the sky is not always grey in Korea—it is more often blue but, blue or grey, the same sense of sleepy, dignified calm lies heavy over the land. Nor is Korea a desert; there are both inhabitants and houses, but the houses are made of mud and roofed with thatch, and they stand between six and eight feet high, so that from a height or a distance they simply disappear—swallowed up by the earth. Nor is Korea a land of pasture; it is covered with trees, but as the mud houses are heated entirely with brushwood, and forestry is unknown, all trees within a considerable radius of any Korean house are cut down to within a few inches of the ground.

To the European coming up from the south, or even from Japan opposite, the land has a homely feel writes Mr. A. Herbage Edwards in the "Pall Mall" Magazine. The scorching, thunderstorm heat of the tropics or the semi-tropics is gone: here is the reasonable heat of a summer's day which remembers a winter behind it, and when the wind blows it blows cold. Over the six hundred miles between the north and south of Korea the climate has naturally a chance to vary considerably. Wonson, for instance, has three months of hard frost Fusan is milder but the difference even in the height of summer between Fusan and Nagasaki, only a hundred and twenty miles away on the opposite side of the strait, is as the change from Singapore to Scotland,

The Koreans keep themselves warm in winter by literally living in an oven; for they make their fire underneath the floor of the house, stoking it from outside. They burn nothing but brushwood, and the stack of it necessary to carry a family through the winter is often considerably larger than the house itself. The floors are made of earth, and usually sunk some two or three feet below the level of the road. Sometimes they are matted on top. The doors are exceedingly low, and a man standing in the road could often reach to the top of the thatch. This is the sort of house in which the average Korean spends his time, squatting on the ground smoking a long bamboo pipe with a metal mouthpiece—a pipe which might be termed a Japanese churchwarden.

At home and abroad the Koreans, men, women and children, dress in white grass lawn. The men wear loose baggy trousers, sometimes caught up into knickerbockers, or tied tight round any part of the leg from the knee downwards. Over this they wear a long loose white coat, tied on one side with a string, a garment which looks like an unfinished dressing gown. They wear their hair after marriage—before it hangs down in a pigtail—gathered into a knot at the exact curve of the head, and over this a tall Welshwoman's top-hat, made of black horsehair or split bamboo tied under the chin with thin pieces of jointed bamboo, mixed, when they can afford it, with amber beads. When it rains the Korean opens out a large oil-paper hat, almost the size of a parasol and ties it securely over the horsehair structure. The hat is kept dry—which appears to be the main point—but there is little protection for the men underneath. Round the head the men wear a sort of scalloped band of black horsehair, which serves to keep the hair tidy; and it is a sign of the greatest disrespect for a servant, for instance, to appear before his master without this band. The women usually wear their hair plaited and twisted round the head; but round about Seoul they twist the plaits into a sort of double knot on the nape of the neck, and stick it through with an amber pin, after a fashion very much like that of the Cantonese women. The dress is composed of a very full skirt of white grass lawn, pleated on to a broad band which is wrapped round and round the waist. Over this they wear a short white jacket, fastening on one shoulder with a string. This jacket is so short and so small that it frequently does not meet either in front or behind, and the bare brown breasts show through in front, while several inches of brown back lie bare behind The effect of this costume from a distance is not unlike that of an Empire frock. They were no hats; but everybody wears white cotton socks and straw shoes with a hole for the big toe to come through. When a Korean goes into mourning he puts off his white clothing and puts on garments of a pale dust colour. The horsehair hat is then replaced by an immense straw bowl, like a wash-basin, only squared into six sides at the rim.

Korean hair is by no means universally black nor universally straight. Children often have quite brown hair, which in the boys will sometimes produce the most beautiful burnished effect, as though the black hair were shot through with gold; this burnished hair occasionally tumbles in thick wavy masses round the heads of the younger boys. They are indeed a singularly handsome race. Not the women poor things: they are plain, unimportant and depressed, and spend their time, not in washing but in ironing the white clothes of the family—a very lengthy performance, accomplished simply with wooden rollers and much labour. It is this process which gives the beautiful gloss peculiar to all Korean garments; but the time it absorbs is so great that it has almost become the staple occupation of the women.

In Korea women are "nothing accounted of," and they look it. The boys, however, and the men are very handsome. Tall, well-built, with straight features and wide-open brown eyes, they are all dignified and well-bred, and carry themselves, even down to the coolies, with the air of a scholar and a gentleman. Above all things a Korean is calm and leisured in his movements. He sets, so to speak, each separate action in a back-ground of unemployed space. It requires calm to smoke that churchwarden of his, where three thimblefuls of tobacco burn at the end of three feet of bamboo stem. It requires calm again to pronounce what the phoneticians call, those "glideless plosives" of his—p's and t's which never finish; for if you said pap (food) in a hurry, or kat (hat) in a temper you would be obliged to say plain pap and cat, and so cease to be Korean. The Japanese, in their zeal for reformation, once advised the issuing of an edict for cutting short the pipes of the Koreans, and some of their laziness at the same time; and an order to finish off all p's and t's, and not leave them suspended en l'air, would be equally time-saving, though a unique phonetic phenomenon and one of the most curious of linguistic peculiarities would vanish. The Korean, however, is still in full possession of his pipe, his glideless plosive, and his serenity.

Of all the nations of East the Korean is perhaps the most dignified and the least commercial. If you should ever wish to buy half a dozen similar articles from one shop, instead of making a reduction on taking a quantity the Korean shopkeeper would probably charge more for the last article than for the first.

(Concluded on page 6.)

VLADIVOSTOCK ATTACKED.

FRUITLESS BOMBARDMENT.

ANTUNG DEFENCE.

RUSSIANS FORTIFYING IN HASTE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 6.

Later news received at St. Petersburg from Vladivostock states that the bombardment took place at 1-25 p. m. this afternoon. Five Japanese battleships and two cruisers firing all their guns at a range of five miles.

No damage was done as most of the two hundred lyddite shells fired failed to explode.

The Russian batteries made no reply awaiting the closer approach of the enemy who retired.

The Japanese ships were covered with ice.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the Russians are briskly fortifying Antung and withdrawing their scouts from the neighbourhood of An-ju towards Ka-san. It is believed they will make Antung their base of operations.

Considerable numbers are volunteering at Vladivostock and one man is selected from every two arms.

Corps of irregulars are also forming.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

As published the telegram from Admiral Alexeieff transmitting the Vladivostock Commandant's report ends abruptly with the words "enemy opened fire."

Yesterday evening's messages regarding the bombardment were not official. They estimate that the bombardment cost twenty thousand pounds.

The shells used were mostly six and twelve inch.

The Russians are removing all the unnecessary rolling stock and railway equipment from Neuchwang, even the furniture from the barracks.

A fund is being raised in London for the widows and families of Japanese soldiers and sailors killed in the War and has reached £7,600.

INDIAN OFFICERS WITH THE BELLIGERENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7

Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Tulloch, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, and Major C. M. Crawford 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkhas have been nominated to represent the Indian Army with the Japanese forces and Major J. M. Home, 2nd Battalion 2nd Gurkhas with the Russian forces. No other officers will be deputed from India to be attached to the forces of either belligerent.

TERRIBLE JAPANESE MARCH.

TROOPS PERISH ON THE WAY.

LUCKNOW, MARCH, 7.

The London, corespondent of the "Indian Daily Telegraph" cables that a body of 2500 Japanese troops, in attempting to cross from Korea into Manchuria over the mountains, have suffered terribly. So many perished that the march was abandoned.

THE SEOUL BOMB OUTRAGE.

LUCKNOW, MARCH 5.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily Telegraph" says The bomb outrage at Seoul at the Foreign Office, was the work of the Secret Society opposed to the Japanese.

The Manchurians are threatening to destroy the railway, and attack the Russians.

A CURIOUS RUMOUR.

DELHI, MARCH 7.

A report emanates from Simla that it is believed in semi-official circles that the Japanese have despatched a fleet of cruisers and destroyers to the Mediterranean to give battle to Admiral Wirenius' squadron.

A Colombo message dated March 7th states :—

Baron Rosen, the late Imperial Russian Consul at Tokio, arrived here on Saturday with the Boroness, homeward bound. He refused to be interviewed.

The 260 rescued Russian sailors, brought by the Namsang were transhipped to the Malaya, and left for Odessa to-day.

The Japanese settlement at Chemulpho has applied for permission to attempt to refloat the Russian warships. In the event of success, the ships would be either available for use by the authorities or sold to swell the receipts of the war fund.

A Colombo telegram dated March 6 states :—

The Indo-China Company's steamer Nam Sang fitted out by the British Government for the carriage of Russian sailors, arrived at Colombo to-day. She has on board 260 rescued Russian sailors and Captain Stephanoff, the Captain of the warship Varyag, one lieutenant, two engineers, a surgeon, and a chaplain, the prisoners being mostly those rescued from the Varyag.

The guard consists of 60 British marines, with a naval surgeon and four officers under Captain Harris. The steamer Nam Sang left Hongkong, on the 17th ultimo, and took over the prisoners at Mirs Bay from H. M. S. Amphitrite, which conveyed them from Chemulpo. On the way back forty of the wounded were found to be very seriously ill, and the Nam Sang then put back to Hongkong where she landed forty-three of the Russians.

The vessel thence sailed to Colombo via Singapore without meeting with any incident worth recording.

The prisoners were well behaved and orderly throughout the voyage and gave no trouble. Sixteen are suffering from wounds, not now of a serious nature.

The prisoners were transhipped this afternoon to the steamer Malaya, which has been detained here specially for the purpose. The men are accommodated on the main decks, the escort having second class troop accommodation.

The British guard lands on Wednesday and leaves Colombo by the first available P. and O. steamer for Hongkong probably leaving on Wednesday.

CITY LINER STOPPED IN THE RED SEA

The steamer City of Bombay, Commander Snow which arrived in Bombay harbour early on Saturday morning from Glasgow and Liverpool, reports that she was stopped and boarded by a Russian man-of-war in the Red Sea. As the Russian officers were unable to speak English, the services of a young lady passenger were secured to interpret into French, which the officers understood. They were asked if they wished to see the steamer's papers, but they refused, as they could not read English. They appeared to be satisfied with the information given them, and the steamer was allowed to proceed. The detention was only for half an hour.

ALEXEIEFF'S STERNNESS.

SHOOTS AN OFFICER DEAD.

There was a dramatic sequel to the first Russian disaster at Port Arthur. After the attack by the Japanese torpedo boats, which resulted so disastrously for the defending force, Admiral Alexeieff summoned before him the Russian officers whose culpable negligence was the main cause of the defeat. After cross-examining them as to their conduct, the Admiral, convinced of the guilt of a Lieutenant among them, is declared to have drawn his revolver and shot the young officer dead in front of his comrades. The Lieutenant is stated to have taken a party of officers ashore on a torpedo boat whereas he should have been on guard.

THE MIKADO.

In the last number of "The East of Asia," published at Shanghai, Mr. Francis McCullagh describes the "Japanese Manœuvres." Mr. McCullagh was the first and presumably up to the present he has been the only foreign newspaper man present at the annual Military Manœuvres in Japan. His request to see them was regarded with great suspicion and information was only obtained with difficulty. Yet by persistency and his journalistic instincts he has been able to make public a very clear and readable account of what the Japanese Army can do in mimic warfare. The following is a word-portrait of the Mikado :—

The representative of one of the most ancient royal families in existence is a tall man rather inclined to 'embompoint.' He wore the dress of a Commanding Officer—white trousers, black jacket, black peaked cap with red stripes; and as there was little gold lace on his coat and only one or two decorations His Majesty was probably the most simply dressed of all the groups assembled behind the Imperial banner. He wore white gloves and frequently smoked cigarettes—a fact which, taken in connection with his style of wearing his sparse jet black beard, with his slow deliberate manner, and with a slight air of melancholy and dreaminess which generally rested on his features, gave him a certain resemblance to the third Napoleon. Along the country lanes where his gorgeous carriage could not carry him, the Mikado walked slowly, grasping his sword so as to keep it from trailing, and frequently glancing at the ground to make sure of his footsteps, in the saddle his seat was like that of the first Napoleon. In his carriage he generally sat upright and slightly averted his face from the spectators if they were only on one of the roads. If they were on both sides, he looked right in front of him with a rather impenetrable and expressionless air.

The Japanese soldier is without nerves, in which respect he enjoys a considerable advantage over his European comrades; "To describe the Japanese Officer in a few words, he is as poor as a church mouse; he takes his profession very seriously; he studies very hard and longs for the Government to send him to Germany to finish his studies with all the longing which the young American lady experiences to get to Paris or the good Christian to get to heaven." Japan is undoubtedly a nation after Mr. Kipling's own heart, for here there are practically no flannelled fools at the wicket nor muddied oafs at the goals—everyone loves the war game best.

SUFFERINGS OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

COSSACKS FROZEN TO DEATH.

Russia is being profoundly moved by the stories of suffering undergone by troops on their way to the scene of war in the Far East. Harrowing reports reach Berlin from Russian sources of what they have to endure. Hundreds of soldiers are said to have been frozen to death. Large numbers of young soldiers, many of them coming from comparatively mild districts of the Russian Empire, are insufficiently clad to meet the intense and unaccustomed cold. Heavy mortality among these is reported. The temperature throughout North Siberia is now 50 degrees below freezing point. Troops are herded in bare goods vans where they have absolutely no protection against the cold. Supplies have given out at many Far Eastern depots, and in many places where troops are concentrated the men are literally starving. The "Tagliche Rundschau" publishes a despatch stating that numbers of Russian soldiers have been frozen to death near Lake Baikal. Many others have sustained injuries from frost-bite. The seriousness of the situation is intensified by the frequent stoppages of the trains due to the disorganisation and congestion of traffic, and also to the operations of the active and hostile Chunchuses. No provision whatever was made by the Government against these conditions of intense cold which could easily have been foreseen. So serious is the situation that public help has had to be requisitioned. Private persons are tendering money, furs, provisions, and medical and hospital supplies. Four hundred Russian doctors have volunteered their services, one hundred and forty have left St. Petersburg, and parties of from twenty to sixty will start daily until the four hundred have left. The injuries to the railway will add more and more to the sufferings of the troops and to the embarrassment of Russia. It is felt that the adequate defence of the railway along its whole length is impossible. Many of the guards are merely ex-convicts.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

Colonel H.S. Wheatley has been appointed colonel on the staff at Delhi vice Colonel Muir who has vacated.

BILLIARDS.

ROBERTS vs. SAKLATWLLA.

THE game at the Taj Mahal Hotel between Mr. J. Roberts and Mr. Saklatwalla in which the former player is conceding 2250 in 3000 up was concluded yesterday. In the afternoon Roberts made breaks of 50, 99, 163, and reached his points whereas Saklatwalla failed to make a break exceeding 20. The following were the totals at the interval.

Saklatwalla (received 2250)	2674
Roberts (in play)	2002

On play being resumed after dinner Roberts played up strongly, and eventually won by 155 points, his best breaks bring 50, 118, 160, 105, 96, 124, 51, and 25. The scores were :—

Roberts	3,000
Sathalwalla	2,845.

STARTING PRICES ON THE LINCOLN AND GRAND NATIONAL.

SPECIAL LIMIT write for Probable Runners.—CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SOMALI WAR.

Mullah's Followers in Straits.

STARVING SPEARMEN SURRENDER

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The Mullah is dismissing his spearmen owing to the scarcity of food. This does not however impair his fighting strength.

A number of his starving followers are surrendering and seriously embarrassing the British Commissariat.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 7.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Oriental with English mails of the 26th ultimo left here for Bombay at 10 o'clock this morning, and the steamer China left for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

An important resolution defining the Government of India's policy in regard to education to which Lord Curzon referred in his recent speech at Chittagong will be issued here next Saturday.

IMPROVEMENT OF CALCUTTA.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Bengal Government have submitted to the Government of India the report of the Committee on the Calcutta Improvement Scheme. This Committee sat last month under the presidency of Sir Andrew Fraser, the members being Messrs. Greer, Cable, Asutosh, Mukerji, Bignell, Banks, Gwither Baker, Shires, Risley and Nolin Behary Sircar. The Bengal Government and the Government of India and officials and elected members of the Calcutta Municipality were thus represented upon it. Its recommendations therefore carry considerable weight and are likley to result in a Scheme to which the various bodies interested can assent and which can be taken in hand without undue delay.

CALCUTTA RACES.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

There was an animated gathering at the Calcutta race course to-day on the occasion of the run off between Ivanhoe second and Little Doris for five hundred Rupees a side; O'neill rode Ivanhoe and Lansdown, Little Doris, the latter was badly left at the start and Ivanhoe won easily. In the subsequent match between Mulwara and Autocrat, the former led all the way winning by a length. This finishes the Calcutta racing season.

BENGAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Heckle and Rackenjee won the finals in the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship doubles to-day, beating Gresson and Colville by three sets to love, the games were in the first set six four; scond set six love; third set, six four; high wind made play difficult throughout.

THE LOCUST PEST IN POONA.

POONA, MARCH 7th.

Locusts have now begun their attack on Poona and it is feared they will travel shortly over the Poona District. For sometime they were within Konkan limits and destroyed many trees, Early this morning when a strong breeze was blowing they made their appearance near Kirkee and in the evening reached Poona and settled on Queen's Gardens and the polo ground, the area covered by them having an appearance of red colour all over. The mango-trees which are now in full blossom will be completely destroyed as numberless locusts are coming in.

GERMAN RAILWAY ENGINEERS ON TOUR

Doctor Otto Bhrun and Mr. Erichgiesse, Civil Engineers on the Royal Prussian Railway are touring round India for the purpose of studying the roadside system of Indian Railways. They paid a visit to the Poona Railway Station, Mr. Barnard, district engineer of the G. I. P. Railway took them round to Sholapore. They will also visit the larger Railway centres in Southern India and afterwards intend visiting the North of India.

HAVOC BY A RABID DOG.

Lance-Corporal Hiddles, Argyll Sutherland Highlanders was bitten by a rabid dog whilst assisting a native girl. The same dog has also bitten two more natives. Hiddles has been ordered to go to Kassauli

DISASTER IN NEW ZEALAND.

TOWN SUBMERGED.

LUCKNOW, MARCH 7.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily Telegraph" says —The New Zealand town of Opotiki has been submerged and the inhabitants have fled aboard ships in the Bay.

Opotiki is 170 miles S. E. from Auckland city, and lies in the angle formed by the Otara and Waioeka, over which is a truss bridge 340 feet long. The population numbers about 1,000 people.

SEPOY RUNS AMOK.

ONE KILLED, TWO WOUNDED.

HYDERABAD, MARCH 5.

A great sensation was caused in the Residency Bazars, last night, when news got about that a man belonging to the Residency Guard had run amok. It appears that Private Ahmed Khan of the 15th Carnatic Infantry, who was one of the guard detailed for Residency duty, had for some misdemeanour been put under arrest by Havildar Abdul Gaddarl. The place of confinement is very open and hardly adapted for the purpose. While in confinement the man appears to have snatched up a rifle that was handy, as also a packet of ammunition from the guard-room. He immediately shot down the Havildar, and also wounded the Havildar's brother. He fired a third shot into the crowd that collected. When it became known that he had killed one man and seriously wounded two others, and as he was still in possession of the ammunition, which made it unsafe to approach him, he was shot down by a bullet through the thigh. The wounded were immediately taken to the Residency Hospital. The Havildar died on the spot. The Military and the Police are holding independent enquiries.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC SPORTS.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR PRESENT.

THE annual Sports in Connection with the Bombay High Schools, Athletic Association, which commenced on the Marine Lines Maidan on Saturday morning, were concluded yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, The results of this year's sports included two records. One of them was the record length of 17 feet covered by J. V. Hildreth of the Cathedral High School in the Wide Jump, the previous record being that of C. Battlivala of the same school made as far back as the year 1896 by taking a jump of 16ft. 9 1-2in; the other record was established in the Quarter mile Race (open) by P. Hepworth also of the Cathedral High School who ran the distance in 59 2-5 seconds, beating the previous record of R. Fido of the same institution made in the year 1902 by running the distance in 60 seconds. This year the Associatien sports Trophy, the Tata Challenge Shield was won by St. Mary's College, which secured the highest number of marks beating the Cathedral High School, who were the winners for the past three years successively. Besides the shield the Association gave two prizes to the boys who obtained the highest number of marks, one in the junior contest and the other in the senior contest. A remarkable feature of the sports was that both the prizes were competed for and won by one boy, P. Hogan, of the St. Mary's College, to whose efforts the success of the School was mostly due. All the arrangements connected with the sports were attended with remarkable success, and the Executive Committee of the Association as well as the gentlemen who officiated on the field are to be congratulated for their efforts in bringing this annual function to a successful close. About 4-45 p. m. their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lamington accompanied by Lady Gertude Molyneaux and Captain Bayford arrived at the "maidan", when the sports were in progress, and witnessed the concluding events of the programme. At the entrance the gubernatorial party were received by the Hon'ble Mr. E. Giles, Professor Oswald V. Muller, Mr. T. A. Savage, Mr. H. C. MacNee the Rev. Father Devine, and Mr. F. B. Master. At the conclusion of the sports the Hon'ble Mr. E. Gibs, the president of the Executive Committee, said, on behalf of the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association, that he begged to tender their heartiest thahks to their Excellencies for the trouble they had taken to come there and the interest they had evinced in the sports. He brought it to their Excellencies' notice that the Association was founded by Lord Harris; its aim being to bring the schools of Bombay in friendly rivalry and teach them the idea of the sporting spirit. It was a matter of great gratification and encouragement to them that that meeting had taken place under the auspices of their Excellencies. The cricket competition had always been very keen, and the native teams were becoming more and more proficients in it every year. Though there was room for improvement, he might say that the sporting spirit among the native schools had been gradually improving. The result of the competition during the past year showed that the Lord Harris Memorial Cricket Challenge Shield had been won by the Fort and the Proprietory High School, the Giles Junior Cricket Shield by St. Mary's College, the Aga Khan Hockey Challenge Cup by the Cathedral High School, and the Tata Challenge Shield by St. Mary's College. In conclusion he thanked those who had rendered assistance at the sports, and Mr. Savage, the Secretary, for his valuable services, and their Excellencies for having graced the meeting by their presence. The prizes were then distributed by her Excellency Lady Lamington to the representatives of the successful Schools,

H. E. Lord Lamington said as the various High Schools of Bombay, were represented there that afternoon, as a patron of the Association, he took the opportunity to congratulate them upon their having had a successful contest which as they had heard from the Hon'ble Mr. Giles, was due to the untiring efforts of Mr. Savage. With reference to the remark made by Mr. Giles on the object of the Association to create a friendly rivalry among the schools, his Excellency said it was a matter of peculiar gratification that the High Schools no matter by whom they were managed were so anxious to take part in the contest, and whatever their differences might be there was a general feeling of sympathy among them. With reference to the trophies that Lady Lamington had bestowed that evening, excepting two instances, they were all the trophies for schools and not for individual possessors. His Excellency said the chief Athletic contests were won not merely for the sake of the reward that went to the winner. In modern times in Oxford and Cambridge boating races prizes were given, but practically speaking there was no individual prize. Similarly in the past in the great Olympian Games the winner was crowned with a wreath of laurels. He concluded his remarks by again reiterating his congratulations upon the success the schools had attained.

Three cheers were then given to their Excellencies and the proceedings terminated.

The following are the results :—

QUARTER MILE RACE (OPEN).

P. Hepworth (Cathedral)	1
N. H. Kharwa (F. and P. High School)	2
J. V. Hildreth (Cathedral)	3

100 YARDS RACE (BOYS UNDER 16).

R. James (Indo British)	1
C. Kelly (St. Mary's)	2
V. D. Ambre (N. H. School)	3

100 YARDS RACE (OPEN).

P. Hogan (St. Mary's)	1
P. Hepworth (Cathedral)	2
Abdul Rezzak (P. and F. High School)	3

ONE MILE (OPEN).

D. C. Mehta (N. H. School)	1
J. P. Gazder (N. H. School)	2
J. S. Khodaiji (B. G. School)	3

HALF MILE RACE (BOY'S, UNDER 16).

J. H. Bam (N. H. School)	1
B. D. Patel (B. J. School)	2
C. Hurst (St. Mary's) H. Hildreth (Cathedral)	3

220 YARDS RACE (BOYS UNDER 14.)

A. Hamid (Anjuman-i-Islam)	1
C. Spencer (Education Society's)	2
V. Smith (St. Mary's)	3

120 YARDS HURDLES (BOYS UNDER 16)

P. Hogan (St. Marry's)	1
G. Bam (N. H. School)	2
M. Umer (Anjuman-i-Islam)	3

120 YARDS HURDLES (OPEN).

P. Hogan (St. Marry's)	1
N. H. Sethna (F. and P. High School)	2
Abdul Rezzak (P. and F. High School)	3

BICYCLE RACE.

P. Hepworth (Cathedral)	1
H. D. Master (F. and P. High School)	2
H. Faulconer (Education Society's)	3

QUARTER MILE RACE (BOYS UNDER 16).

R. James (Indo British)	1
W. Underwood (John Connon)	2
W. D. Ambre (N H School)	3.

TUG-OF-WAR.

New High School.

THE BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

AT the Esplanade Bandstand last evening a concert was held in aid of the Bombay Sanitary Association. Her Excellency Lady Lamington, Lady Molyneaux and other ladies and gentlemen from Government House were present, and Dr. Turner and other prominent members of the Sanitary Association also attended. There was a large attendance, and the entertainment was an enqualified success. The enclosure was tastefully decorated, and the arrangements were carried out in a manner which secured the complete enjoyment of the assembly and which was extremely creditable to those responsible for the effort. A feature of the programme was a torchlight tatoo by the 117th Maharathas. A Maharatha war dance also found place in the programme, and the massed bands of the 123rd Rifles and 117th Maharattas under the baton of Mr. Fredilis contributed a number of excellently rendered selections. Other contributions to the programme were Miss Humphrey, Mrs. B. W. Bourne, Mr. L. W. Michael, M. C. Pinkney, Mr. M. Fredilis, Mr. G. E. Thomas, and Mr. Ben Defrece. The programme was carried out with the greatest of success.

Admiral Alexeieff, says the "St. James's Gazette" is a delightful creature. The charming detachment of his remark that the repair of ironclads is a "complicated business," as if he were the "naval expert" of a newspaper specially retained to grind out platitudes, is a revelation of the man's nature. So is his "sham," about the Russian sailors being slain by the "poisonous gases" of a torpedo charged with melinite—a story which in itself contradicts his voluble assertions of the slightness of the damage sustained by his ships. The most "poisonous gas" about is that which the Viceroy of the Far East thinks fit to send to his Imperial master.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

CETENARY CELEBRATION.

THE celebration of the centenary of the British and Foreign Bible Society was continued at a public meeting yesterday evening in the Town Hall. His Excellency Lord Lamingtonpresided. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, including her Excellency Lady Lamington. The proceedings opened with the singing of a hymn followed by a prayer by the Rev. Dr. J. E. Abbott, Vice-President of the Bombay Branch of the Society.

Mr. H. E. E. Procter then moved the adoption of the report of the Committee for the past year, which he asked the meeting to take as read. He, however gave some details to show how the work of the Society had grown since it was started.' For the first minety nine years the Society had issued 180 million copies of the Bible and of portions of the Bible. Out of this number the Bombay Auxiliary Society had issued 1,500,000 copies. During the past year the issues of this Auxiliary Society amounted to 1,90,000 copies, the number being far in excess of the numbers in previous years. Next in importance to the work of circulating the scriptures was the work of translation and revision of the scriptures into the various languages of this country. In this work the society owed every thing to the valuable help most ungrudgingly given to it by missionaries, both European and Native. It was not necessary to specialise any missionary by name but he thought he should say that their special thanks were due to the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the Rev. Dr Abbott, and the Rev. Baba Padmanji who had done the greatest amount of work in this direction. (Applause). Mr. Procter then gave the names of the office bearers and the Committee for the ensuing year. The names of of the office bearers are as follow:—The Bishop of Bombay, Patron; the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, President; the Rev Mr. Robertson the Rev Dr. Abott, the Rev Mr. Dhanjibhoy, the Rev. Mr. Tookaram Nathuji the Ven, Archdeacon Scott, and Mr. H. E. E, Procter, Vice Presidents

The Rev. F Wood seconded the resolution which was carried.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Governor then addressed the meeting. He said: I see on the programme that I am the next put down to address this meeting; and I think we have heard quite sufficient this evening from Mr. Procter if we had not already read in the newspapers or heard yesterday the sermons in church something about the history of this Society to appreciate what an important occasion this is in its life history at the completion of its 100th year of existence. This is not only a great epoch in the life of the society, I will go further and say that it is a great event in the history of the world itself. (Applause). The Rev. Dr. Abbot in his prayer spoke of the effect of the Bible upon the individual, upon the peace, comfort and joy that it had brought to mankind. Stress has been laid not only upon its effect upon the individual character, but also upon the fact that he means of its translations into so many forms of vernacular it has had its effect and influence widespread over the whole face of the globe. And I would go a step further and say that not only has it had its influence directly upon European character and, upon those to whom missionaries and others had taken the Bible, but also it had had great effect upon the attitude of the European towards the natives living outside of Europe. I know from time to time and of course everybody must often have heard very severe cirticisms made upon missionary work. Well it is not the occasion to go largely into this subject, I myself have seen the effect of Missionary work in other parts of the world outside of India and that work has been chiefly done amongst people who have had no previous religion worthy of the name. Missionary work done in a country like this Empire of India is of a very different character; and it is enough to say almost that it requires infinite tact, discretion and the utmost sympathy with the traditions and habits of the people of the land. And myself, I would say it has been disregard of these essential and important principles that has been the cause of missionary work and enterprise being called into question. These principles must be particularly important here in India, if I understand and appreciate the mind of the native. It is not a question so much of the effect of the mission upon the religion of the people themselves, but that they doubt whether we have any religion ourselves. They see so little of its outward form hat they doubt that we do possess a religion that we closely adhere to, and I don't think it is to be wondered at that after all there is only one day in the week when there is any outward performance of our religion and any morning you can see the Parsi performing his devotions to the Unseen Power, in the afternoon you can hear the mullah offering prayer in the Mahomedan mosque, or you can see at any rate some form of service conducted almost continually in the temples of the Hindus and how then are we as believers in our religion either to bring home to the people of this country that we have a distinct and vigorous faith of our own? Well, I say that, quite apart from actual missionary enterprise, the work of this Society is perhaps the means best calculated to bring home to the mind of the native that we have great moral laws and principles that are the guiding rules of our own lives. But I would say that however difficult, it may be to trace exactly the direct bearing, of our position in India, and will so so far as to say that had not the people of England acted up to the precepts of that Bible we should not have been rulers of India at the present time. (Applause) It has been the inculcation of the principles put forward in the Bible that has been the means by which we have gained our assendency and, by which I take it the Society has the great mission over the Globe of the introduction of the principles of civilization. The Bible gives lessons and doctrines in the manner of life which no man could possibly find exception to. It may be that those who construe the Bible according to their own lives might find some accusation against it. But the Bible itself lays down principles of life that I don't think any one could possibly find exception to; and these principles have been the base upon which our national character has been formed. I will only take one instance, which has been receiving considerable illustration at the present time and exciting a lot of attention that is the bearing of the white man towards the native. We know how the Viceroy has insisted that the Eupopean should act towards the native in perfect chivalry, that any exception in the future must cease. It is a great principle of the Bible that we have not only to obey the Supreme Power and reverence our God, but also the Bible lays down, so far as I know, in a manner which no other creed or principle of religious life lays down so strongly—the duty of man to his brother man. And I maintain that it is because we in Great Britain have adopted that principle as our bearing towards those over whom we rule that our Empire has attained its prodigious success. I believe it is the very mainstay of our greatness and therefore I regard the centenary of this Bible Society as one which most properly should be given all support to by those who are believers in our country. (Applause). And I am glad to see this afternoon that almost every Protestant denomination I don't say every but a great number of Protestant denominations are represented here which shows that whatever may be their differences in their adoption of the principles of the Bible yet they are all firmly united and are determined that the introduction of the Bible shall be widespread, not only in India, but in every region of the world. Ladies and Gentlemen, that concludes the remarks that I propose to make to you, but I trust that this centenary may be marked by ample means being given to the Society to carry on the great work that it has been so vigorously doing in the past (Applause).

THE LORD BISHOP'S SPEECH.

The Bishop of Bombay next addressed the meeting. He said before he was consecrated bishop he had worked in several parishes in England which warmly supported this Society. But they would notice that those parishes were in a position of giving to the Society rather than receiving from it. It was only when he was appointed to take charge of the diocese of Mauritius in 1898 that he had the satisfaction of receiving from the Society some share of that magnificent service which the Society had done for so long a time in regard to the colonial and mission work especially, Mauritius was not a bad illustration of that work. There, too, the scriptures were issued in English, French Hindi, Telugu Urdu, Chinese. There he first found that a very large population of the Chinese had no Chinese scriptures and from time to time he brought that fact at the committee meetings of the Society. There was always a difference of opinion on the subject. On the one hand, it was urged that even if they got Chinese scriptures, they would be used in wrapping up tea and sugar; while on the other, it was contended that the experiment was worth trying. The experiment was tried and within a wonderfully short space of time the Committee had the satisfaction of learning that no copies had been used for wrapping up tea and sugar and that every single copy was sold. (Applause). Now he might come to a much more recent experience of the Society's work in Bombay. Last Saturday evening he attended a mass meeting of the native Christians in the Byculla compound. It was a most impressive meeting. There were about 700 men and women present, and speeches were delivered in Urdu and Marathi. Now though his experience in Bombay was short, yet that and his experience of Mauritius gave him striking object lessons of the debt they owed to the Bible Society, he meant the whole Christian Church.

(Concluded on page 6.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Mr. Brodrick and Indian Cotton.

THE COTTON-GROWING ASSOCIATION.

EMPLOYMENT IN 1903.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

The recent announcement that Mr. Brodrick had consented to receive a deputation regarding the improvement of the quality and quantity of Indian cotton has been generally welcomed in Lancashire. As those intimately connected with the trade know, there are 13,000,000 to 14,000,000 acres under cotton in India, and if only one-third of this large area could be better farmed it would benefit both India and Lancashire, the former by enabling it to get more money for an improved quantity and grade of cotton, and the latter by facilitating the substitution of Indian for American cotton. Then, too, in developing India, Lancashire would be able to get much quicker relief than from some of the newer countries and areas, where the land has to be cleared and the natives have to be taught even the rudiments of farming. But India seems to be a peculiar country. The blaze and excitement of the Durbar are over, and its success seems to have created an impression that all was prosperous and well; but the continued low condition of the ryots and the hundreds of thousands of families who are always upon the verge of starvation are matters that must cause serious reflections and misgivings. So far as cotton-growing is concerned, India, unlike Egypt and America, has made very little progress during the past thirteen years. The crops, with the exception of last season's, which was better in quantity only, keep a little over or a little under 3,000,000 bales, and the various qualities of Broach, Hingunghaut, Comptah, Dharwar, Tinnivelly, and Oomrawuttee have to a more or less extent lost their former individual characteristics. Owing to the mixing of seeds, some of the traits of each type are found in all, and though on the average the length of the staple may not be less, the best grades of Broach, Tinny, and Oomra are still rendered less useful than they would be if they did not contain such an admixture of short fibre.

The history of cotton-growing in India is not pleasant reading, for five or six separate endeavours made by the Government of India between 1829 and 1891 have practically all ended in failure. This important fact will no doubt receive the serious attention of the recently appointed deputation, who will perhaps be able to show the Government some of the causes of the past failures. It is ridiculous that India should continue to produce a paltry 80lb. of poor cotton per acre on the average when 200lb. per acre, and even 500lb. by special farming, can be got in America. In England efforts have for a long time been made to teach farmers how to make the most of varied soils, artificial manures, selected seeds, certain food-stuffs. &c., and the country and the farmers, too, are certainly now profiting by such teaching. So in India, instead of making "penalty laws" to prevent bad farming, it will be better to alter our methods and teach the ryots how to farm, and show them that it will pay them better to grow good cotton instead of bad. Some people will say that the Indian ryot is of a lower type than an English farmer. This is probably true; but it only means that more of the personal interest will have to be taken in the ryots than formerly. Their social condition will have to be considered, and some hope of success will have to be encouraged in them before much good can be done. Perhaps, too, the long-since condemned rapacious money-lenders may have to be replaced by proper agricultural banks. The Government of India is now experimenting upon a small scale at various points, but it would pay India herself, without monetary aid from Lancashire, thoroughly to reorganise that part of the Agricultural Department relating to cotton, and to have well-equipped experimental stations in every division, and also a large staff of qualified inspectors and teachers. The probable increase in quantity and improvement in quality would pay the cost of such an extra staff in a very short time, for it ought to be a comparatively easy task to improve upon the present low standards. It is nonsense to say, as some people have said, that we do not want Indian cotton in England. If the quality can be improved a little we shall take a lot of it, and, notwithstanding the fears expressed by some regarding India's using her own better grades in the future, it is to be hoped that the deputation will express their views to Mr. Brodrick in a forcible way, taking care, however, that any proposals they may make shall be of a practical character, likely to bring about the improvement which many of us desire to see.

At the present time the utterances of the typical cotton bull have a certain interest, and a circular from New Orleans gives significant expression to the hopes or expectations of a party that is for the moment under a cloud. It is acknowledged that "it is probably true that prices had been pushed too high for so early in the season, and for such daring acrobatic feats the bulls are now paying dear, but holders are assured that if they now refuse to sell below 20 cents they will get that price and even more. "The South has had the power to dictate prices all this season so far," and it would be a poor ending to so glorious a beginning if cotton were allowed to fall to a reasonable price at the periods when it is scarcest. Spinners, we are assured, are watching events with "keen" but not, we must suppose, very intelligent eyes, as it is suggested that they will rush in together presently and buy at the holders' terms. It is highly absurd that March contracts should be selling at 13 1-4 cents, or 2 cents below our latest spot quotations, when holders of the actual stuff simply refuse to sell at 15 cents." "That cotton will corner itself" is now one of the recognised tags of the bull case, and the 20 cent price will be "not on speculation but on its own merits." On the point that we think it our duty to advise everybody to be calm "we may all agree," and we are sure that our friends will continue to discharge it unflinchingly.

Manufacturers and shippers of drills for China may be interested in a statement recently made by the New York agent of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, to the effect that, owing to the high price of cotton, none of the goods made at the Company's mills have been exported for some time past. "The Pepperell Company does not care to produce goods under the high prices now prevailing to be put in stock and sold later when the prices have dropped. Continual production under present conditions would mean a heavy loss to the Company," and accordingly the looms used in the production of goods for export have been stopped. The production of goods for the home market, on the other hand, does not appear to have been curtailed. Considerably more than half the cotton cloths exported from America go to China, and the large decrease in these exports during 1903 as compared with 1902 is due mainly to the slackening of the China demand. The total exportation to China in 1903 was 181,741,673 yards, against 326,419,489 yards in 1902. This is a larger decrease both actually and relatively than in the English export to the same market, which in 1903 was about 477,692,000 yards, or 97,000,000 yards less than in 1902. Most of the variations between 1902 and 1903 in the United States cotton cloth exports are not very significant, but the figures for Colombia are reduced from 28,310,798 yards to 19,431,371 yards. The total yardage exported was 525,316,9 9 in 1902, against 374,074,192 in 19 3.

The "Demerara Daily Chronicle" of January 27 contains an interesting review of the first half-year's work of the Berbice Cotton Growers' Committee. The work there is on a very modest scale, and has its difficulties. The prizes offered for the best cotton cultivation in each of the ten districts of Berbice brought out only three competitors, although the competition was well advertised, but "keener competition and better results" are expected during the current half year, when the prizes are to be offered again. We are told that although a fairly large quantity of cotton seed of different varities was distributed through the agency of the Committee, only a few of the farmers planted, "owing to very wet weather at first, followed by a prolonged dry season." Some of those who planted, however, have raised fairly good crops. It is stated that the Committee is now busy dealing with applications for cotton seed, and within the previous three weeks 460lb. had been distributed. Promises had been given by farmers on the Upper Berbice River that about fifty acres would be put in cultivation, and on the West Coast, Berbice, it was expected that ninety-eight acres would be planted in cotton. One firm had imported sufficient seed to put a hundred acres in cultivation. The Committee has under consideration the holding of a show in August or September. The Governor of British Guiana had sent the Committee a New Year's gift of 50 dols. with the offer of a prize of similar amount for the largest area in cotton cultivation before June next, whilst other prizes, one of them "for the best 200lb. bale of cotton, intended only for farmers cultivating not more than twenty acres," had been offered by public-spirited men in the colony.

The British Cotton-growing Association is in the happy position that, as its primary object is the increase of cotton supplies, it may welcome competition. "Another scheme which is now in course of being promoted" comes from Professor Leigh Hunt (a name which carries associations far removed from cotton culture), formerly president of the Iowa Agricultural College, but now a "promoter." Mr. Hunt, says the New Orleans "Picayune," has written to "United States Director of the Mint Roberts" on the subject of his plan for raising cotton on a great scale in the Egyptian Soudan. Mr. Hunt's idea is to solve the labour difficulty by shipping off a few hundred thousand American negroes acquainted with cotton culture from the Southern States. In the present state of the labour difficulty in the South, of which we have heard so much, this seems a doubtful remedy for the world's needs, and it hardly seems likely that the negro, who is, after all, a man, would welcome the proposal with enthusiasm. But if the British Cotton-growing Association were not to succeed in any considerable direct accomplishments they would have fufilled a very useful function in stimulating other bodies and individuals. It may be interesting in this connection to mention the remarks of Mr. J. M. Parker, of New Orleans, before the Government Committee on Rivers and Harbours at Washington a few days ago. Speaking on the important subject of the Mississippi levees, for which more generous appropriations are solicited, he said that the American cotton industry "was attracting the envious glances of England, Germany, and Russia and other European countries, who are spending enormous sums in endeavouring to raise cotton of their own." The swamp lands bordering on the Mississippi could, he maintained, give 16,000,000 additional acres, and he anticipated the time when 10,000,000 bales would be raised in the Mississippi delta alone. Mr. Charles S. Fairchild, who was secretary of the Treasury during President Cleveland's first Administration, speaking before the same Committee, declared that the building and maintaining of the levees was of paramount importance to the construction of the Panama Canal. Another speaker urged the appropriation of 4,000, dols a year for four years as a good business investment, and suggested that a 15,000,000 bale crop would presently be as far short of the world's requirements as a 10,000,000 one is now.

The Board of Trade "Labour Gazette" records that employment during 1903 fell off in comparison with the three years immediately preceding, and was below the average. The mean percentage of unemployed obtained from the unions' returns during 1903 was 5·1 compared with 4·4 in 1902, 3·8 in 1901, 2·9 in 1900, and 2·4 in 1899, and an average for the ten years from 1894 to 1903 of 4·1. Of course the depression in the cotton trade is responsible to a large extent for last year's figures, but agricultural employment was affected by the wet season, there has been a continuance of the decline in demand for labour in the building trades, and ship-building, with its dependent trades, owing to the low level of freights, was acutely depressed during 1903. Other decreases in the average of employment were in coal-mining, the boot and shoe trade, and glass bottle making. On the other hand, employment is represented to have been fairly good in iron-mining, tinplate manufacture, the flax trade, and some branches of the woollen trades. The statistics of employment in the cotton industry during the month of January reveal a very unsatisfactory state of things. "Information respecting cotton factories employing about 104,000 women and girls shows that 52 per cent of those in spinning mills were working in full employment during the whole [illegible] month, compared with 77 per cent in December and 92 per cent in January, 1903. The corresponding percentage of full time for those employed in weaving factories was 40 during January compared with 47 per cent in December and 85 per cent in January, 1903." This is as we say, an unsatisfactory condition, but it is rather surprising that any representative return could give 52 per cent of spinning operatives who were working full time during January. Either there is some misapprehension as to the extent or short time or the returns made to the Department cannot have much significance.

THE S. S. MACEDONIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir.—May I announce through your columns, that arrangements will be made for affording the public an opportunity of viewing the new steamer "Macedonia" at No. 12 Berth, Victoria Docks on Monday and Tuesday next, between the hours of a. m. and 6 p. m.

A small charge of eight annas for each visitor be levied and the proceeds will be given to the sion of the All Saints Sisters and Cowley hers, Mazagon. Tickets for admission can be ained at the P. and O. Office only.—Yours etc.

W. C. SYMES.
Acting Superintendent.

THE REHATSEK BEQUEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I was able to distribute Rs. 1,225, as usual, from 1903 year's income of the Edward Rehatsek Bequest as under :—

	Rs.
Sir C. J. Readymoney School (thro' Mr. Nanabhai A. Moos)	150
Anglo-Indian School (thro' Mr. J. L. Britto Secretary, British E. Indian Association)	100
St. John's School (thro' Dr. Bradley)	75
D. N. Poor Boys' Seminary (thro' Mr. N. G Velinkar)	75
Esplanade High School	100
Franjee N. Petit School (thro Mr. Pestonji H. Master)	100
Aryan Education Society's School	100
Anjuman-i-Islam School	200
Indo-British Institute	125
Victoria School for the Blind (thro. Jehangir B. Petit Esq)	100
Miss Millard's School for the Blind (thro' Mr. J. MacDonald)	50
Weslyan Methodist School, Mahim (thro' Mr. J. MacDonald)	50
Total Rs.	1,225

I regret that owing to various unavoidable circumstances I was unable to publish the statement earlier—Yours, &c.

N. V. MANDLIK,
Executor, Edward Rehatsek Bequest.

March 7th 1904.

The centenary of the death of Immanuel Kant is being celebrated at Konigsberg. Dr. Studt, the Prussian Minister of Education, all the high civil and military dignitaries, the professors and students of the University, and numerous deputations, deposited wreaths on the grave, at the Stoa Kantiana. A Kant memorial tablet was then unveiled in the street which bears his name. On this is inscribed the quotation from the "Kritik der praktischen Vernunft," a sentence of which is on his tombstone: "The starry heavens above me, and the Moral Law within me."

Rowland's Kalydor is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67 Hatton Garden, London.

"THE LAND OF THE MORNING CALM."

(Concluded from page 4.)

Because, as he will gravely point out to you, such a wholesale clearance of his stock will prevent him from selling these articles to other customers—will oblige him to re-stock much sooner than he otherwise would have done—will, infact, upset his whole business arrangements; and therefore it is only fair that he should charge for the extra trouble, worry, and work, which your unprecedented demand has entailed.

For exactly the same reasons the Korean innkeeper will often declare he has no eggs to give you (rice and eggs being about the only form of food he supplies); but if you are wise you will pay no heed to his remarks but go and hunt for yourself, under the thatch at the four corners of the house, where eggs are stored, and usually your labours will be rewarded. The innkeeper is not at all pleased at this addition to his bill, but he will accept the accomplished fact with his usual dignity.

Shopping of even the simplest desciption, is a lengthy and strenuous business. It requires a very strong man—or a donkey. All payment is in cash; there are no other coins, and 580 copper cash a weight of 18 lb, make exactly 2s. For a morning's shopping, therefore, you drive your donkey into the town, and walk behind, and as the straw strings of cash are transferred from the donkey to the shop the purchases can be loaded on the donkey. It is one of the quaintest sights of a Korean town to see these laden donkeys being gravely driven from shop to shop, or to watch a big man literally staggering under a load of "cash"—the price, say, of a fashionable new hat. "Cash" in heaps lie about the streets, as stones on a country road; and the greatest part of a shopkeeper's time seems to be taken up in counting them. In the big towns Japanese money is often used now. At Fusan where there are seven thousand Japanese, a "yen" is quite a recognisable object even to the Korean stall-keeper in the native market. This market is held in the Korean village, the original Fusan, some three miles away from the actual port where the Japanese are settled—a quite Korean characteristic.

The native village, reached by a winding red road, which follows the southern coast, is nothing more than straggling collection of mud houses built one after the other on either side of the road; and yet as regards population Fusan is about the fourth town of the Empire. On market days the red road is thronged with cash-laden donkeys and cash-laden men. For the men—not the women—are usually both shoppers and shopkeepers. The market is just laid down on the red earth of the road itself in any odd corner that offers an extra foot or two space; and the stalls—a piece of cloth spread on the ground—contain little else than vegetables, leeks and lettuces, grass lawn, both white dust coloured, the oil-paper umbrella-hat, and the two brass bowls, one with a lid and one without, the brass chopsticks and flat spoon, which form the dinner-service of every well-to-do Korean. The brass bowles are well made, of good metal, somewhat heavy in shape, and unornamented. The shop keeper who presides over these wares usually leans against the wall, wrapped in dignity and indifference too dignified even to bargain in the usual Oriental fashion. He will ask too much; but he merely "asks" it, he does not barter, and is quite indifferent if you leave him and buy opposite. Every now and then the market is [illegible] swept by strings of donkeys or oxen loaded with brushwood, which walk down the road while salesmen and customers scramble out of the way as best they can. Just outside the village there is a rounded space of stamped earth, for the threshing-floor, where tall Koreans in their white robes smite the corn with heavy flails.

A frequent loiterer in a Korean village especially after nightfall, is the Korean tiger—a superb beast with three inches of thick fur under his tawny stripes.

Nothing will induce the ordinary villager to stir out after dark; though, for the curious psychological reason that a tangible terror is never so much feared as an imaginary one, a Korean would rather walk down a tiger-haunted road at night-time than go anywhere near the tombs of his ancestors even in broad day-light. Like other graveyards in other lands, these tombs are hunted by ghosts, and in Korea by evil spirits of the worst discription. For this reason these ancient tombs, even when near to a village or a populous port, are very lonely. No path leads up to them; the road carefully skirts round half a mile away; and the trees which surround them, often the only ones in the landscape, grow thick and tall. No Korean would dare to cut them down.

The tombs themselves must be of immense antiquity. Generally they lie onthe side of a hill There is one near Wonsan which is approached by three enormous terraces, cut in the tall hillside: grey terraces built of granite blocks, over-grown now with grass and guarded each by two tall figures, growing taller with each terrace. Hewn out of the roughest granite, there is not in these rude statues the faintest trace of Chinese or of Japanese art. They seem to go back farther, back to another hemisphere, for some thing in their rude features is distinctly suggestive of the stone gods of the Mexican Indians. Grotesque and clumsy, they are yet impressive.

The age of these tombs is as yet unknown the history of Korea itself is still meagre; but to judge from the pottery taken from some of them, and which can occasionly be found among the Koreans, they must be of great antiquity. I have a piece, a small vase, standing some three inches high, most graceful in shape though all on one side. It is beautifully crackled and possess a really wonderful glaze. Legend says the Japanese first learnt to make pottery from the Koreans, and that this old crackled pottery is the origin of the beautiful Satsuma ware.

It is to Korea that Japan owes her first knowledge of the arts and her first step in civilisation and there is much in the thought of the two countries which is similar. The Korean is not so capable as the Japanese—neither so artistic nor so graceful, but he is not without a pathos and a humour of his own, as the folk-lore of the country shows.

MAN'S DESTINY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir.—In my letter published in your issue of the 9th ultimo, I promised to write about the marks of the face whereby the destiny of man can be read. What we have to see in the face of one before us are his forehead extending up to the ears, the configuration of the eye-brows, their position as regards each other and the part between them, the color and lustre of the eyes and the lower eye-lids, especially their interior. By looking at the forehead, the general character of a man's destiny can be at once ascertained. From the configuration of the forehead we can know whether a man will be fortunate or miserable in life, whether he is intelligent or dull, and whether he is a good character or a bad one. Our Sanskrit readers will recall the passage in Bana's Kadamban at page 37 of the Bombay Sanskrit series edition, where the ascetic boy Hareet is described as 'karala-shankha mandalavartagartah' i. e., as having circular cavities over his high temporal bones as indicative of great saintlines, of character. The lustre and color of the eyes, besides indicating the character of a man enable us to cast his horoscope. The lustre and color, a man has are summed up in his eyes and the lustre and color are derived from the constitution of the sun. From the lustre and color of a man's eyes you can know the position of the sun at his nativity. It needs no mention from us that there are 12 zodiacal signs through which the sun moves. These zodiacal signs have each a color peculiar to itself. The sun impresses the color of the sign in which he is at the birth on the constitution of a man, especially his eyes. When from the color and lustre of the eyes, the zodiacal sign is ascertained, you ascertain the month of his birth. By examining the red lines in the lower eyelids and examining the configuration of the eye-brows with that of the part between them you ascertain the Paksha, the tithi and the day time or the night time of a man's birth. When once the position of the sun and the particulars above mentioned are thus ascertained, the positions of the other planets are easy to ascertain. When in this way a man's horoscope is cast, his destiny can be foretold with the aid of astrological treatises. The rules laid down in the shastras regarding the reading of the face are no doubt simple enough, but their practical application is difficult to understand without long and whole hearted practice under expert teachers. Next time I write, I shall describe the lines and marks on the palms and feet of a man and show what they have to say regarding man's destiny.—Yours, &c.

PANDIT RAMNARAYEN YOGSHASTRI.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

(Concluded from page 5.)

He was there that evening on behalf of one important branch of the Church to make the fullest and frankest acknowledgement of the indebtedness of his own branch of the Christian Church. He really found it difficult to imagine why any church-man should hesitate to do so. He believed they used in their foreign missions about a hundred languages, and he wondered how they could ever have been able to do their work if the Society had not provided them with the translations of the Bible in those languages. He thought the Church of England, if she did not contribute her full share to the centenary fund, which amounted to about a quarter of a million, ought at least to acknowledge her shortcomings. He was quite sure that that Church would do her duty in this matter and would seize this occasion of making ample acknowlegment for the great debt which she owed to the Society. (Applause). The operations of the Society, he thought, supplied a broad platform upon which all Christian men could meet without compromising themselves. This was especially applicable to India and all eastern countries, because he belived that all eastern peopies connected the divine revelations with a sacred book. Here was a remarkable thing. They had a "book" which in all its characteristics was an eastern book. It had been in the West. It had moulded western character, and the West brought it back to the East. He asked what more hopeful basis they could possibly have of reunion among themselves than that fact? As Christians they were divided. The Church of Rome formed one great party. But they must remember that the Church of Rome was second to none in her sacrifices and in her devotion to her foreign mission work. That Church had also moved in this matter. It was only two or three years ago that the Papal curia appointed a large and learned commission to investigate the whole question of Biblical criticisms. Let them hope that the commission might give them an authoritative pronouncement on the subject which might go a long way in breaking down the barrier which divided the Christian religion. (Applause) God grant that it might be so. Proceeding the Lord Bishop referred to the prophecy made by Voltaire in 1784 that within a hundred years the Bible would pass into disuse and would be seen in the great museums as a mere specimen of curiosity. But thanks to the efforts of the Bible Society the book now lay within the reach of seven-tenths of mankind. He would conclude by asking the question whether the prophecy of Voltaire was more worthy of their confidence, or the prophecy made by him, who said 1900 years ago: "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away." (Applause).

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan then addressed the meeting at some length. He said on an occasion like the present when they met to review the whole century of the Society, their thoughts naturally went back to the condition in which the Society was placed at the time it had first begun its work and to the degree of development and success which had been granted to it at the present moment. A small Society founded by pure earnest, faithful, devoted men, had now grown to be the greatest Christian Society in the world. A Society which had circulated 180 millions of copies of the Bible, a Society which had been the means in India of circulating over thirty millions of the copies of the Scripture, in whole or in part, was a society fully entitled to the name of great. But its greatness rested not only on the numbers which could be quoted from the statistics but on the influence which it had exerted through the work it had attained. He was particularly struck by the remarks in his Excellency's address, regarding the influence of the Bible on the national life and character of their countrymen. He was also struck by the implicit testimony which his Excellency bore to the fact that they owed their position in the world to-day to the influences of the Bible. The spirit of those words expressed the spirit of the men who founded the Society. It was the spirit of the men who at the beginning of the last century made their nation great and enabled her to take her place in the front rank as a protagonist of a particular faith throughout the world. Referring to the attitude of the people of India towards the Christian, the speaker said the people of India respected the Christian as a true believer in the Bible and the faith which he professed. The true attitude of a Christian towards any nation or religion in the world was not that which forced itself upon any man. Speaking at some length about the Indian Christians and the unity and brotherhood prevailing amongst them, Dr, Mackichan said the Bible had unifying forces on those who were under its influence and on those working for it and it was on that foundation that the unity and strength of the Society rested. The Society had been working in this city since 1813 when under the Presidency of a Governor of Bombay, a Bombay Auxiliary was established and it was during the past ninety years that Bombay had been associated with this great Society. During that period the Bible had been brought within the reach, so far as languages were concerned, of two hundred millions of the people of India. It had been translated into forty eight languages, but the ideal would be reached when it would be translated into over a hundred languages. There was yet much to be accomplished and the revision would continue from generation to generation. (Applause.)

His Excellency here read a message received from Calcutta stating that that city sent greetings to the meeting.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton then moved a hearty vote of thanks to his Excellency for presiding on the occasion.

Mr. James MacDonald seconded the proposition. The vote was carried by acclammation.

His Excellency, having thanked the meeting, left with Lady Lamington, and the chair was then occupied by the Lord Bishop

The Rev. Mr. Dhanjibhoy the Rev. H. R. Scott and the Rev. Mr. Heywood then addressed the meeting. They all acknowledged the great assistance received by the missions they represented from the Bible Society, and the great and important part it had played in the propagation of the Gospel in this Presidency.

At the close of these addresses it was resolved to wire a message of hearty and thankful congratulations of the Bombay Auxiliary Society to the Bible House.

The proceedings then terminated.

MEETING OF INDIAN CHRISTIANS.

A mass meeting of Indian Christians was held in the compound of the Bombay Education Society at Byculla on Saturday afternoon. The grounds were tastefully decorated with flags and bunting and the meeting was attended by many representative clergy of the various denominations. Among those present were the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Reverends Dr. Mackichan, Dr. Abbott, R. S. Heywood W. Latham, T. Davies, Dhanjibhoy Naoroji, S. Bhonsle, S. Rahator, M. B. Nikambe, T. Nathoji, S. V. Karmerkar and others.

Addresses on the influence of the Bible on India were given by the Reverends Tukaram Nathoji' M. B. Nikambe, D. L. Joshi and Illabi Bux. The Rev. S. V. Karmarkar B. D. presided and in the course of his remarks gave a resume of the history and work of the Bible Society, especially recounting the events which led to the founding of the Society in 1804.

The Bishop of Bombay then briefly expressed his pleasure at being present at such a large gathering of Indian Christians and regretted he was not yet able to address them in one of their own Vernaculars. He had come to the meeting to gratify his curiosity as to what a mass meeting of Indian Christians was like, and he was pleased to see so large a gathering. Further he would like to express his sympathy with Indian Christians and work amongst them would be regarded by him as of absorbing interest. Before concluding, he desired to state his strong conviction that the work of the Bible Society was indispensible to all Christian work abroad, and that whatever success might attend missionary work must depend largely on the work of this Society.

Mr. B. N. Athvale read from a large type pulpit edition of the Marathi Bible just published by the Bombay Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society. This edition will be a great boon to the many Indian Christians, especially women, who are just beginning to read Marathi. A special Marathi song, composed for the occasion was sung very effectively by Mr. Vinayakrao Koshe. There were present about 1,100 Indian Christians including Children.

NOTES FROM GOA.

THE PRESS PROSECUTION.

Our Panjim correspondent writing on the 3rd inst, says:—After three days' trial, sentence has been pronounced by the Judge on the Manager and the Director of the weekly journal "Heralda" in regard to the Sermon preached by a European priest at the Convent Church of Bom Jesus on the 3rd December last, where reference was made by the preacher to the present state of irreligiousness among many of the officials coming out to India from Portugal. The Editor has been sentenced to thirty days imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 while the Managing Director has been fined Rs. 75, and 10 days imprisonment, for which however may be substituted a fine of Rs 5 for every day of imprisonment. Both have appealed against the decision, but it is feared that the sentence will be confirmed by the Lisbon High Court.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

Last evening a meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University, when, in the absence of the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Vice Chancellor, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., was called to the chair.

NOMINATIONS TO BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

The Senate nominated Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas, and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, as members of the Board of Accounts for the ensuing year.

PRIZE REGULATIONS.

Principal Mr. MacMillan moved that,—as recommended by the Syndicate, the following be added to Regulation 5 of the Regulations relating to the Homejee Cursetjee Dady and the Sir George Le Grand Jacob Prizes, and substituted for Regulations 6 and 10 respectively of the Ashburner and the Dr. Theodore Cooke Prize Regulations (pp. 379,422,437 and 480 of the University Calendar for 1903-1904):—"The Prize shall not be awarded to an Essay which, in the opinion of the Judges would not, if printed, be creditable to the University"; and that the words "provided the Essay is worthy of publication" and the words "provided the edition or translation is worthy of publication" be added respectively to Regulations 3 and 4 of the Sajna Gokulji Zala Vedant Prize Regulations (p. 451 of the Calendar for 1903-1904).

In support of his motion, Mr MacMillan said that the object of the proposal was to secure the University against the possibility of its reputation being impaired by the publication of essays as prize essays which would not reflect credit upon the University. Of course any winner of a prize essay was at perfect liberty to have the prize essay published but if it should happen that the essay was not worthy of the University the publication of such an essay would reflect discredit upon the University. It might be objected that the judges who decided these prizes would never think of awarding a prize to an essay which, if published would not be creditable to the University, but it did happen in one and perhaps more cases that the judges had reported that an essay deserved a prize, but at the same time they did not think that it was worthy of being published by the University, that was to say they did not think it would be a credit to the University if it were published. To remove the possibility of such an occurrence in the future, and to save the University from any loss of reputation that it might suffer on that account, was the object of that proposal, He might add that he was entirely in agreement with Father Dreckmann's amendment, the scope of which was to extend the security to other prize essays, and to remove certain unnecessary differences in the in the regulations of the different prizes

Mr. Shamrao Vithal seconded the proposition.

The Rev. F. Dreckmann moved the following amendment: That the words "6 and 10 respectively of the Ashburner and the Dr. Theodore Cooke Prize Regulations (pp. 379,422,437 and 480" be omitted and the words "9, 6, 6, 6, 10, 7, 8, 10, 6 and 7 respectively of the Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal, the Karsandas Mulji Prize the Dosabhoy Hormasjee Cama Prize, the Ashburner Prize, the Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik Gold Medal, the Bai Hirabai Pestonji Hormasji Cama Gold Medal, the Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji Gold Medal and Prize, the Dr. Theodore Cooke Prize, the Narayan Mahadav Parmanand Prize and the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Third Baronet Prize Regulations (pp. 379, 422, 374, 405, 407, 437 443, 459, 465, 480, 483 and 497" be inserted in their place.

The amendment being seconded, the original proposition with the amendment was carried.

PROPOSAL FOR A NEW SCHOLARSHIP.

Dr. R. N. Khory moved the acceptance with thanks of Rs. 6,000 in 4 per cent Bonds from Bai Khanubai for the foundation of a scholarship in the name of her late husband, Mr. Noormahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy to be awarded annually to the highest among Khoja Mahomedan candidates at the first examination in Medicine.

Mr. Ayer moved an amendment to the effect that as a certain percentage of marks to be obtained by the candidate was not mentioned in the regulations the proposition be sent back to the syndicate for reconsideration.

Mr K N Kabraji in seconding the amendment took exception to the establishment of sectarian scholarships.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad observed that these sectarian scholarships ought to be deprecated, but as the Senate had been accepting them all these years, there was no reason why in that particular instance the offer should be rejected.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee said it would be a mistake on the part of the Senate not to accept such an offer many, such sectarian scholarships having been accepted in the past. They ought to encourage the study of medicine among the Khoja community, who had after all very few medical graduates among them, The offer should be accepted with thanks.

The amendment on a division was lost, its mover and seconder only voting in its favour the original motion was carried by a large majority.

This concluded the business before the Senate.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT PLASSY.

The Indian Troop Service Transport Plassy, Captain W. H. Haughton, will sail to-day for Southampton with K. Battery R. H. A, and details, Consisting of 58 officers, 27 ladies, 16 children, 456 warrant and non commissioned officers and men, 56 women and 103 children. The following are the names of the officers:—

Lieut-Col and Mrs J Carmichall, R A M C.
Lieut-Col and Mrs J W Hawkens, R H A.
Major H N Thompson, R A M C.
Major J J O'Donnell R A M C.
Major and Mrs W Hounslow R F A
Major and Mrs M Walker, R A
Major and Mrs A S Tyndal Bisco 3 children R H A
Major and Mrs C H S Vores R H A
Major D J Barry, A V D
Captain W Cullen, S and T Corps
Captain G B Carter, R A M C
Captain and Mrs A L Napier, Yorkshire
Captain F S Garwood, R E
Captain and Mrs W Barnes, K R Rifles
Captain W H Bunbury, R E
Captain A O Jenney, Scottish Rifles
Captain C H G Moore, I army
Captain and Mrs I O Batty, Guides
Captain and Mrs McDonald, Supply and Transport Corps
Capt A Elphinstone, A and S Highlanders.
Captain W A Cazalay I M S
Captain A M Kettlewell, C I H
Captain R Cosens, 2 S Stafford
Lieut and Mrs J Dickson and 3 Sons, or D Dept
Lieut G S Garnett, Wiltshire Reg
Lieut G S Douglas, 13th Infantry
Lieut D S A O Keeffe, I M S
Lieut S S Hyns, Northampton
Lieut G R Balston, R H A
Lieut C D G Lyon, R F A
Lieut R S Rothwell, R G A
Lieut A Mellor, R F A
Lieut W A Farquhar, R Scots Fusiliers
Lieut Hon F R D Prittie Rifle Brigade
Lieut C A H Spry, R G A
Lieut T F K Danne R G A
Lieut P D Earle, Lincoln Regt
Lieut F F I Kinsman, Con-Rangers
Lieut H F Salt R H A
Lieut G M Ormerod, R H A
Lieut and Mrs A F Lambert, Con-Rangers
Lieut and Qr Mr and Mrs G H Gyngell, Dorset Regt
Lieut M V Crichton, 103 Maharathas
Lieut and Mrs F C Hirst and child, Survey of India
Lieut A H B Wright, Con-Rangers
Lieut G. Craster, Prince of Wales Cavalry
Lieut J Fairlie, Scottish Rifles
Lieut R D Alexander, 2 Gurkhas
Lieut L V Roche, R G A
Lieut E Malone, 1st R Fusiliers
Lieut Cox S and T Corps
2nd Lieut A Mackrell, York and Lancs
Lieut G Fleming Som L I
Lieut G Cookson, K R Rifles
Lieut F G Congreve, R F A
Lieut H C J Salvin, R G A
Lieut P Prince Shrop L I
Lieut A K Puzey, R Fusiliers
Wife of Captain Scharlief 4 Children, Indian Army
Wife of Captain Garratt, Indian Army
Wife of Captain Young, I M S
Wife of Captain Rowlandson, Indian Army
Wife of Captain R M Bell and 3 children 15th Hussars
Wife of Surgeon OMally, Royal Navy
Wife of Revd. Chapman and child, Church of England
Wife of Captain Percival and child, R G A
Wife of Lieut Hunter, 4th D Guards
Wife & daughter of Major Stuart 5th D Guards
Miss Inkson, I A

Sir Henry Cotton, addressing the Individualist Club on "The Attitude of Europe to the Asiatic Races," said that bitterness of feeling between Englishmen and the races of India was more marked than in a former generation. As an instance, which he termed typical, of the extraordinary arrogance which was manifested in India by the white race, he stated that a raja invited to the Durbar was travelling in a first-class carriage when a subaltern who had been shooting entered the carriage, threw himself down on the long seat, and called on the raja to take off his boots and shampoo his legs. The raja, strange to say, performed this act of self abasement, but on returning from the Durbar, he to avoid any similar incident, travelled third class.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

NEED FOR ANOTHER LOAN.

In a memorandum on the Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure for 1904-05 the Chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust states:—

That the estimaes have been framed with the assistance of a Special Committee of the Trustees, consisting of Messrs. the Hon'ble W. C. Hughes, C.I.E., W. L Harvey, C.I.E., D. E. Wacha, Sassoon J. David and the Hon'ble Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

GENERAL ACCOUNT—REVENUE.

The general account framed in accordance with Sections 76-78 of the Act shows an estimated net credit of Rs. 4,00,200 which is available to meet current capital expenditure and is carried forward to the receipt side of the capital accoun. The revenue from rents and other proceeds of lands vesting in the Boards shows a net increase Rs. 4,85,550 over the forecast of last year. This is due to the accrual of rents from lease-holds, and from rents from acquired proprties which will not be demolished in the course of the year.

Taking the items individually, principal differences are accounted for as follow:—

Wodehouse Road Plot.—There is a net increase of Rs.8,100 due to the accrual of rents from lease holds, which will be reduced to some extent by loss of revenue on temporary occupancy.

Hornby Road Plot.—There is a net increase of Rs. 8,900 due to the same cause.

Plot South of Crawford Market.—The increase of Rs. 5,400 is also due to the same cause.

Plot North of Municipal Offices.—There is an increase here of Rs. 8,100 as full rent for this plot is payable during the whole of the coming year.

Other Lands and Buildings vesting in the Board. Under this item there is a large increase of Rs. 459,900, partly due to the accrual of lease-holds on the First Nagpada Estate and largely due to the retention of properties acquired by the Board in connection with Schemes. II. III, IV and VIII. Allowance has also been made for the increased rents due to the Chawls now under construction by the Board.

Municipal Contribution.—The contribution from the Municipality to the Board under Section 72 of the Act has been entered at Rs. 5,62 000. and receipts from property taxes due to enhancement of rateable value, under section 73 of the Act, have been entered at Rs. 73,000. The other items under receipts follow last year's Budget figures and call for no particular remarks.

GENERAL ACCOUNT—EXPENDITURE.

The provision for expenditure during the past year upon the Kennedy Sea Face was Rs. 60,000, while the actual expenditure will probably be Rs. 8,000. This difference has been brought about by the decision of the Trustees to charge the cost of construction of new protection works, to capital instead of to the general account.

Maintenance of Streets.—Provision has been mad for an increased cost of Rs. 5,200 for the Agripada and Nagpada Estate Roads pending their being vested in the Corporation, after which there will be debits raised under section 73 of the Act.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

In the Secretary's and Engineers departments provision has been made for certain additional clerical staff which has been found to be absolutely necessary.

The Capital Account provides, including the cost of general charges, for a total expenditure of Rs.89,83,800 which it is proposed to meet as follows:—

		Rs.
Balance of General Account as at 31st March 1904		19,09,790
Sale-proceeds of Lands and Buildings		2,60,300
Total		21,70,090
Balance at credit of Capital Account to 31st March 1903. Rs...45,34,990		
Add—Balance of General Account 1904-05 Rs....4,00,200		
Sale-proceeds of Lands and Buildings, 1904-05 Rs. 25,000		
	4,25,200	
		50,60,190
		Rs. 72,30,280
To be met from Fresh Loan		17,53,520
		Rs. 89,83,800

The several items on which the expenditure is to be incurred are shown in detail, the probable outlay on the several schemes notified by the Board being again shown in a lump sum as it is not practicable to furnish a correct statement of the cost likely to be incurred on each of them.

It is thought that a fresh loan of Rs. 50 lakhs will be required for the due prosecution of the operations of the Board after meeting the expenditure of the year. It is anticipated that a balance of Rs. 32,43,480 will remain to be carried forward to meet expenditure in 1905.06.

LOCUSTS EXTRAORDINARY.

GREAT DAMAGE AT SATARA.

Correspondents of the "Bombay Catholic Examiner" give details of an extraordinary flight of locusts which visited Satara recently. Writing from Satara on February 23rd H. Lithos states:—

Last week there passed over Satara, the headquarters of the district, two or three swarms of locusts; but they were only the precursors of the terrible flight which passed through this station on the 20th and 21st instant.

On the evening of Saturday at 4 o'clock the locust made their appearance, going from east to west, and as the evening approached myriads and myriads of these red creatures began to settle down to rest for the night. No one, however, had the slightest notion of the magnitude of the swarm or the extent of the damage they would cause durilg the night. The first report on Sunday morning was that the roads were blocked up by branches of trees falling across them, that the tongas from station were detained, and that traffice was at the standstill and the cause of all that was the locusts.

AN IMMENSE FLIGHT.

Every one regarded these reports as preposterous and laughed at these wild stories. As 7 a. m. the locusts started on their onward course of destruction taking the same directions as on the previous evening. It was then that one realized the awful immensity of the flight. As the day advanced the stream swelled. The main body thick enough to give a good shade occupied about one mile in breadth the two wings a mile and half each. The extent of the swarm breadthwise was about 4 miles. A perfect sheet of red locusts on the ground a thick cloud of them passing overhead every leaf covered by these destructive creatures, the whole place was one mass of red insects.

There were people young and old crowded in their fields to drive to the locusts away by beating tins and making a hideous noise enough to frighten the devil, but they and shouted shouted until they could shout nomore and sat down exhausted gaping at the vastness the immensity, the infinity of the flight. It was a sight truly appalling.

TREES COLLAPSE.

During Sunday large trees—mango trees, wild fig-trees, pipule, etc., varying from 10 to 20ft and even more in circumference—trees that had withstood successfully many a violent storm,—groaning under the weight of the locusts, yielded like rubber and came down with a crash. But what is most surprising nay, almost incredible is that babul trees which resist the sharp axe of the woodfeller, and even cactus were not proof against these creatures.

There is not a single babul tree in the course followed by the locusts but is a monument with its branches hanging down broken, bearing testimony to the frightful devastation caused by them.

I can assure such of the readers of the "Examiner" as may be disposed to doubt the veracity of the above account that I myself had considered it chimerical and could not believe my own eyes even when I had visited the place.

OVER TWO MILLION TONS OF LOCUSTS.

At a most modest estimate the locusts were flying at the rate of about 7 miles an hour, and as they took 8 hours in passing they must have occupied about 224 sq. miles. Where the swarm was at its densest the locusts were not less than 20 to 30 deep i.e. 20 to 30 layers of them but taking them only 5 deep on an average and allowing two square inches of space for each locust, they amount to a great deal more than a billion that is to say, an array of 13 figures. It is impossible for any one to count these figures; for though it may seem easy to speak of them it is quite a different thing when we try to comprehend them. We shall, therefore, employ the clock to do the counting for us. The clock makes 60 ticks every minute and hence 86,400 a day. At this rate our clock would take more than 35,643 years to accomplish this task. Let us take another instance—this time a commercial one. The locusts were found to weigh on an average 6 to a tola. Their total weight would therefore be about 2 millions and 91 thousand tons. If, after compressing, them well, we had to transport them by rail it would require 3,000 G. I. P. Railway good trains of 50 waggon each, carrying load of 14 tons in each truck.

Ten times or possibly a hundred times the numbers given above may be nearer the truth, but what I have here endeavoured to do is to convey some slight idea what this gigantic flight was like.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

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„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Mr. D. KING.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. Gutton has observed that the lines of magnetic force emitted by a magnet enhance the brightness of phosphorescent sulphide of calcium. To eliminate any possible effect of N rays emitted by the steel of the magnet it was covered with lead, which stopped these rays, but allowed the magnetism to pass. The effect was observed, as before, and it is strongest at the poles of a permanent magnet or the ends (not the middle) of a bobbin of wire traversed by an electric current. A uniform magnetic field does not act on the sulphide. There must be a variation in the strength of the field. It follows that terrestrial magnetism has little or no action on it. Iron wires introduced into the field destroy its uniformity and excite the phosphorescence. A current from a Daniel cell, through 100,000 ohms, is strong enough to excite it.

Blondlot has shown that N rays increase the sensibility of the eyes to faint objects, for example, white paper, or chalk, in a feeble illumination. The magnetic rays do the like. White objects faintly illuminated seem brighter when a magnet is held near the eyes. Lord Kelvin, Lord Lindsay, and Cromwell Varley were surprised that when a man put his head between the poles of a powerful magnet, he felt nothing, but these experiments of Gutton show that there is an effect on the vision at least.

M. Charpentier has also found that a plate of tempered steel emitting N rays held near the back of the head, improves the distinctness of external objects to the eye. The rays appear to act also on the pupils of the eye.

M. Bichat in a note to the Academie des Sciences, Paris compares the transmission of N rays along a wire to that of light along a stem of glass. The light is transmitted not by regular conduction like electricity in a wire but by successive reflections.

M. Curie in "Cosmos" deals with the therapeutic applications of radium. He puts aside the effect of the rays on cancer and lupus, because the results do not as yet permit of generalisation. There are cancers and cancers, and their cure by X rays or by radium is not certain in every case. Moreover there are X rays and X rays, and the radiations of radium are of different sorts, for example rays deviable and rays non-deviable by a magnet, and also the "radio-active" emanation, whose nature is not yet well determined. It will be seem from this that M Curie the actual discoverer of radium is quite cautious and modest in his statements and claims about it.

A morsel of radium in a box opaque to light when held before the eye in the dark, renders the meda of the eye phosphorescent. The rays non-deviable by a magnet are able to kill certiain microbes. Radium emanations make the skin phosporescent, and long exposure to them inflames it.

All bodies, let alone radium, thorium, and uranium, are more or less radio-active, as M. Gustave le Bon has maintained for several years, He regards all the radio-active phenomena as aspects of a new form of energy which he terms interatomic energy distinct from electricity, and as widespread in Nature as heat. This energy produces the dissegregation of matter in radio-active phenomenon. He estimates that the energy in a centime piece would haul a freight train of forty waggons of twelve tons on a level railway four times round the globe.

On the Eastern Railway of France the carriages are heated by means of steam and compressed air in pipes, an invention of M. Lancrenon, an engineer of the company. The system is adapted to work either with steam alone or with the combined air and steam.

M. Moissan, the eminent French chemist, finds that the temperature at which time reacts on carbon is higher than the melting point of platinum.

When M Brongniart announced to the geological world that he had discovered, the imprint of an insects wing in the Silurian rocks of Calvados it was a great surprise to palaeon-tologists, and some doubted the fact. M. Agnus has investigated the matter and come to the conclusion that what appears the print of a wing is really that of part of the head of a trilobite.

The Ainos of Yezzo, considered the aborigines of Japan are to be represented at the St. Louis World's Fair. They have no written language or historical records, but the ancestors of the Japanese found them on the islands and drove them northward. They number about 16,000, retain their old habits of life, and are simply left by the Japanese to themselves. They hunt and fish, live in houses of poles and reeds. The women are better looking than the men, and intermarry with Japanese, but they tattoo their lips to imitate moustaches with the burnt bark of the birch. The Aino "inao," or "prayer stick," is a whittled willow with the shavings left on. They are offered to the gods, and act as charms. The clothing of both sexes is made of the inner bark of the elm.

The Aino language appears to have no affinity with any other. Baelz regards the race as a branch of the Caucasians, or Europeans but off by Mongol-Turkish invasions. Boaz, however, connects them with the East Siberian tribes.

A writer in a foreign drug journal holds that the best way of preventing frost on shopwindows is to make them double with a three inch air-space between the panes. The outer sash is made as air-tight as possible, calking the chinks and pasting paper over the crevices. The glass is then carefully cleaned and dried on a clear mild day, and the second sash, also air-tight, fitted about threr inches within the first. An electric fan, two or three feet from the inside of an ordinary window, has a clearing effect on the glass, that it tends to prevent frost obscuring it.

Professor Graham Bell arrived from Genoa in Washington with the remains of Smithson the founder of the Smithsonian Institution on January 25 last. The British and American Governments were represented at the reception of the remains, which are to be dePosited in the grounds of the Institution.

There is a colossal palm tree at Elche, near Alicante, in Spain It grows in the garden of the curate, and is 200 years old. The stem is divided into eight branches or separate stems, and these are now propped up. Astronomers who witnessed the eclipse of 1900 went on a pilgrimage to the tree, and the curate proudly shows their signatures to his visitors.

Professor Curie, discoverer of radium, accepted the Nobel prize, but refused the medal of the Legion of Honour which the French Government, without solicitation, offered him. Another idteresting fact is the award of part of an Osiri prize to Professor Branly for discovering the principle of wireless telegraphy. Satting aside the lost experiments of Hughes in 1879-80, Branly in 1891 discovered or re-discovered the detector of etheric waves, now called a coherer, which become the foundation of signalling by etheric waves, or in other words the wireless telegraph. Branly in his experiments used a coherer of metal filings in a tube, an electric current passing through it and a galvanometer in circuit, to show the increase of current when the etheric waves from a distant electric spark affected the filings,

This was certainly the fundamental arrangement of wireless signalling or telegraphy. We have not read that he actually used it telegraphically, that is, to communicate intelligence by pre-arranged signals to a distance but he may, or at any rate might have done so if he pleased, for he had only to make the spaks affecting the coherer keep a certain order, such as that of the Morse telegraph alphabet, and the galvanometer would indicate the signals. If Branly did not take this extra trouble it was perhaps because he was preoccupied with the philosophic side of the experiments. Sir Oliver Lodge, using the Brnly arrangement or coherer battery and galvanometer, did take it in 1894, and showed signals as a lecture experiment. Scientifically his was a trifling advance, if it can be called an advance requiring little thought and no genius but it appear to be the first actual signalling of the kind on record. It was done on Branly's principle and in his way. The discovery of the method and means was a great advance in science which few could accomplish, The mere sending of intelligent, in place of unintelligent signals, was a detail which might occur to many, Therefore the French have some reason for honouring Branly as the discoverer of the principle of wireless telegraphy though he might not apply it.

At the Westminster Coroner's Court, on Feb. 10, Dr. Edmunds, referring to a case of suicide by gas, incidentally stated that there was some danger in the using of incandescent mantle burners, for they often ran down, and when the flame was at the bottom a considerable quantity of carbon monoxide might be formed.

In view of the importance of brandy from a medicinal point of view and the evidence of clinical experience it is satisfactory at length to find signs of some control being established over the sale of worthless substitutes, "says The Lancet" good brandy is par excellence the medicinally valuable spirit and its timely administration has saved many lives.

It is stated that the Lord Chamberlain has caused a letter to be sent to the managers of music-halls in London requesting them not to allow songs dealing with the present war to be sung at present—at least those of them that might have the effect in the smallest way of arousing feeling for or against either Russia or Japan. It is surmised that the Lord Chamberlain has acted on a suggestion made by his Majesty the King.

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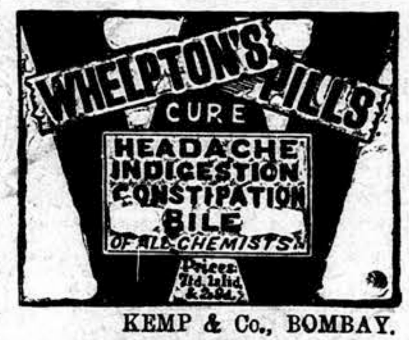

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WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
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N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.
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HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA
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N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
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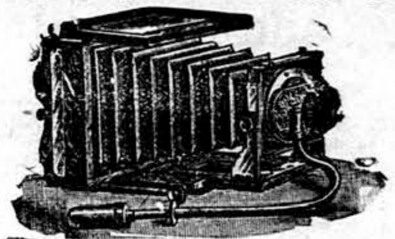
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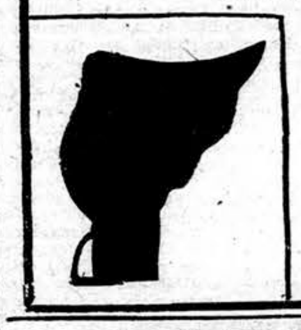
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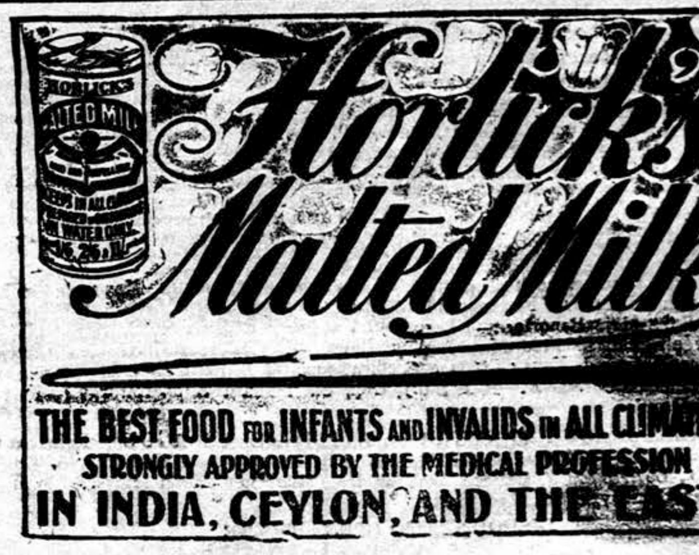
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Malted Milk
THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
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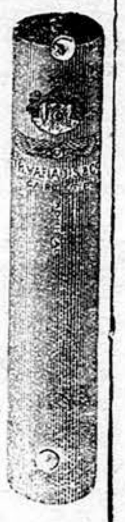
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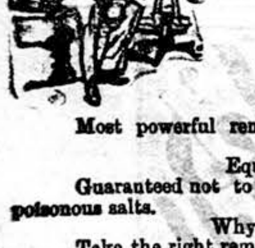
TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.



THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla' Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills; Remedies for Malarial Fevers and Influenza. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. [illegible]. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a drying man's Gold Drop!

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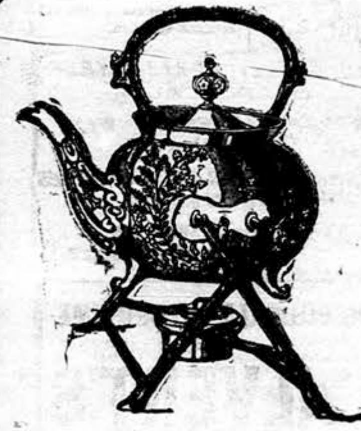
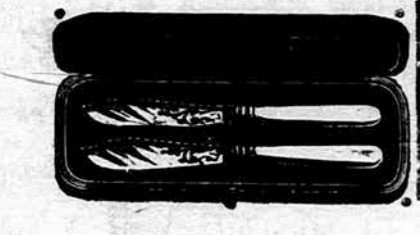
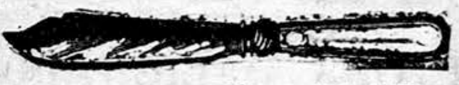
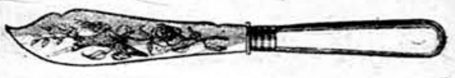
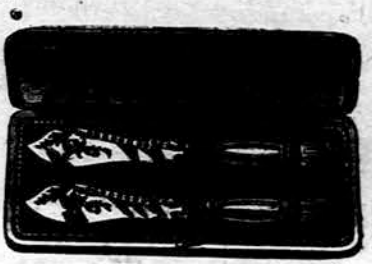
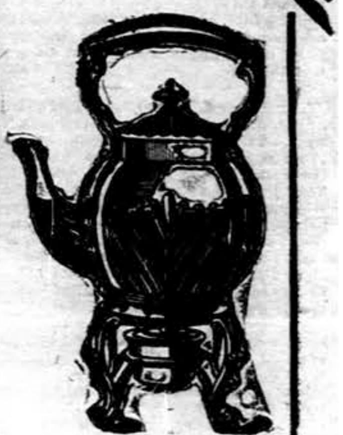

Spirit Kettle
Best Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 83.

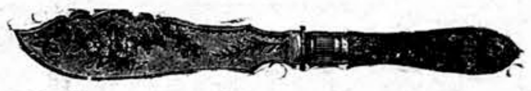

Sterling Silver Blades. Mother-of-Pearl handles, in case, Rs. 35.

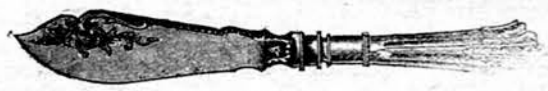

Best electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver
Ivory handle or Mother-of-Pearl, Rs. 3.

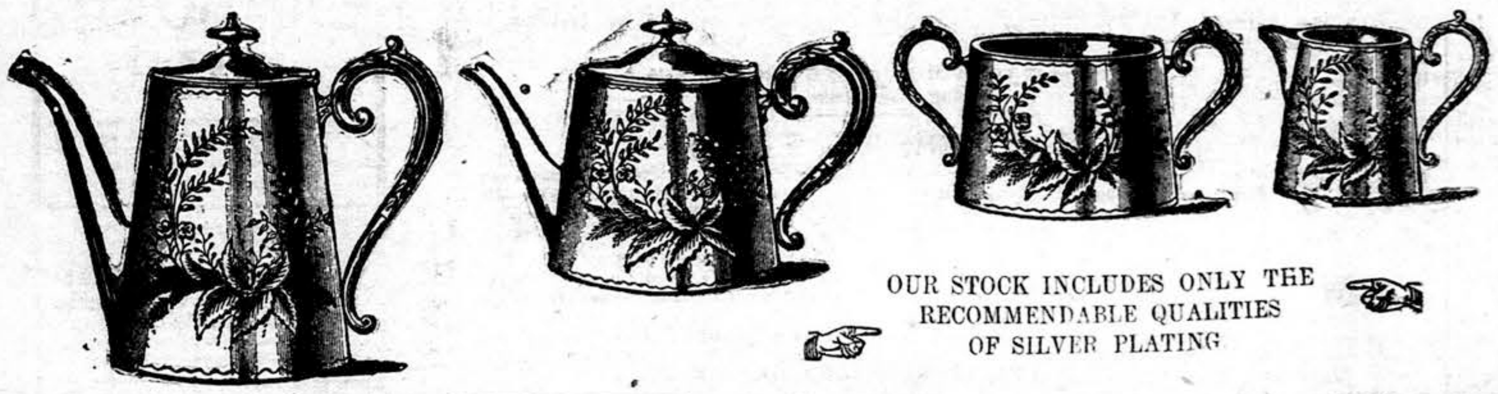

Best Electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver.
Ivory handle, Rs. 2/8.


Sterling Silver Blades, Rs. 30.
Plain, complete, in case.
Electro Plate on Nickel Silver, Rs. 16.


Spirit Kettle.
Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 42.


Sterling Silver Butter Knife. Mother-of-Pearl handle. Hand engraved, Rs. 7-8.


Sterling Silver throughout. Blade and handles. Hand engraved, Rs. 32.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4 pieces.
Floral engraving as illustrated,
Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.
Best electro Silver Plated on Brittania Metal, Rs. 75.

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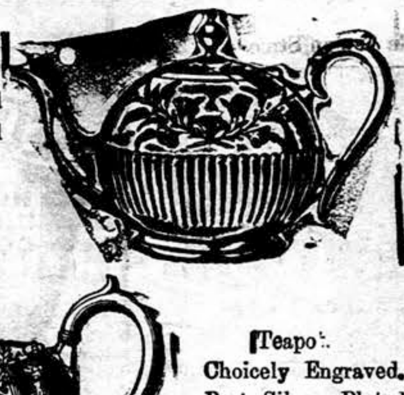
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Fluted and engraved
Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
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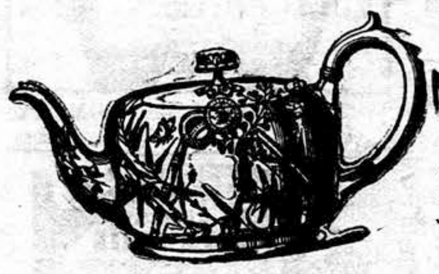
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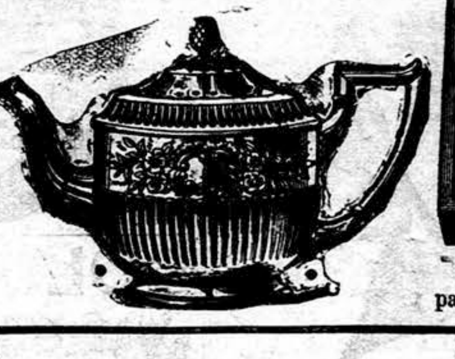
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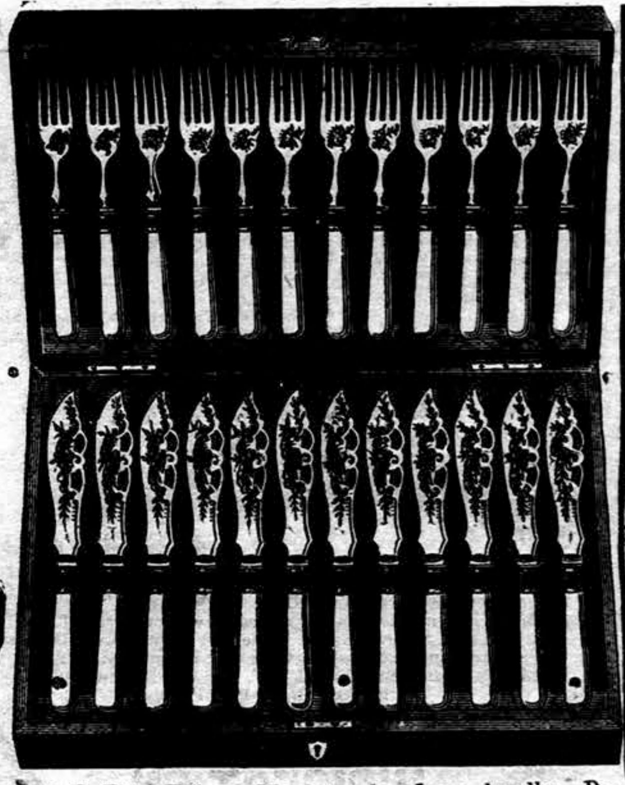
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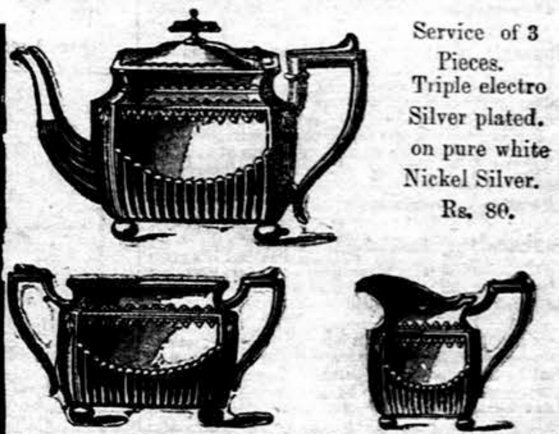
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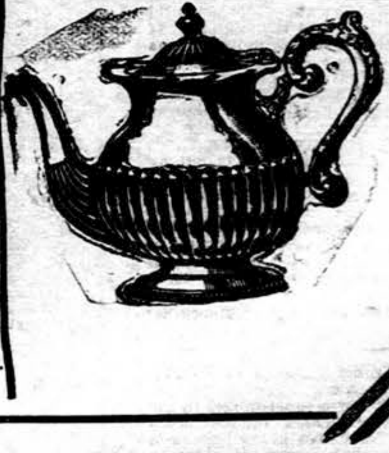
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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

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